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THE TIMES

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Leave us in peace, the Queen tells Fleet Street

By Colin Hughes

The Queen yesterday asked Fleet Street editors to call off photographers and reporters who have been "harassing" the Royal Family during their annual new year holiday at Sandringham.

The latest clash between the popular newspapers' eagerness for royal stories and the Queen's anxiety over her family's lack of privacy has been caused by a series of pictures taken over the past week.

In particular, pictures were published last Saturday by the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Express*, *The Sun* and the *Daily Mirror*, of Master Peter Phillips out shooting pheasant with his father, Captain Mark Phillips.

Yesterday morning the *Daily Mail* also carried a photograph of the Queen riding with Prince Edward, she was sternly glaring in the direction of the photographer.

A Buckingham Palace assistant press secretary, Mr John Haslam, issued statement saying that the media had been "continuing to harass the Queen and her family ever since they arrived at Sandringham from Windsor last Wednesday for their holiday".

Editors or their deputies were contacted directly by the Palace, which said that the request for withdrawal of staff came direct from the Queen.

"Until recently the convention has been that the Royal Family is left in peace during this private holiday period. Her Majesty hopes that editors will be able to reestablish this convention." Mr Haslam said.

The most recent similar appeal was in December, 1981, when all newspaper and broadcasting editors were invited to Buckingham Palace for a meeting with the Queen's press secretary, Mr Michael Shea.

It took place after harassment of the Princess of Wales, then suffering morning sickness during pregnancy, and included a request that the Royal Family be left in peace at Sandringham.

This time the Queen is disappointed because it was "made clear" to journalists that a photocall last month with Prince William and his parents at Kensington Palace was granted in the expectation that the press would stay away over the holiday period.

One Buckingham Palace source said yesterday: "At the weekend there were about 20 photographers and reporters round Sandringham. They were using telephoto lenses and radio-controlled cars in what seems little short of a military-style operation.

Picture editors in Fleet Street said that most photographs used over the weekend, notably those of Master Phillips out



Mr Michael Shea: The Queen's press secretary.

shooting pheasant, were taken by freelance photographers, known as "paparazzi", who specialize in private pictures of the famous at play.

Daily Mail staff, the only Fleet Street presence at Sandringham when the statement was issued, withdrew immediately on the instruction of their editor Sir David English.

They had been waiting, with freelance photographers, near the estate stables. Freelances also left, and one, Mr Keith Butler, said: "All photographs have been taken from the road – we don't consider it snooping.

"We're quite happy to pull out. We don't wish to upset the Royal Family. They've obliged us with some good pictures, so we're quite content."

The Sun refused to comment on whether the Queen's wishes would be respected, and the *Daily Express* said that it was a matter between the editor and the Palace.

Mr Brian Hitchin, London editor of the *Daily Star*, said that it had not used freelance pictures or sent its own photographers, and the *Daily Mirror* said that it was unable to comment in the absence of the editor, Mr Michael Molloy.

The *Daily Telegraph* editor, Mr William Deedes, said that he had not sent anyone to Sandringham and did not intend to use pictures of the Royal Family during a private holiday.

Mr Ken Dodd, executive editor of the *The Guardian*, said that it had not sent anyone. On the request not to use freelance pictures, he added: "One cannot commit oneself not to use them, but on the other hand we would, generaly speaking, not use them unless they were of an outstanding item of major interest."

The Times, which did not send anyone, said that it would not use material obtained during royal holidays, except that taken at official engagements, or in circumstances of genuine and overriding news importance.

Sir David Englsih said that this year's writing and photographing was no different from previous years.

"The public likes to see such pictures, but once they have been taken and published, that should be the end of the matter and the Royal Family must be allowed to enjoy their holiday in privacy. That has always been the attitude of the *Daily Mail*."

He added that he hoped the Queens press advisers would arrange such pictures "with the minimum of inconvenience" in future.

Leading article, page 11

The Queen and the Queen Mother, in a public appearance, on their way to church at Sandringham on New Year's Day. (Photograph: Julian Parker).

Skiers go in search of snow

By Staff Reporters

Ski operators are moving holidaymakers around the Alps and Pyrenees in search of snow, because of a bout of fresh warm weather.

Thomson Holidays, the biggest ski tour operator from this country, is worried that it may have to pay large sums in compensation under its snow guarantee scheme. But in Scotland there is too much snow, and skiers are being hampered by blizzards and snowdrifts.

Warm southerly winds have left areas of the Alps looking more like spring meadows, with heather and daisies in bloom. The prospect of a substantial snow fall there was described by the London Weather Centre last night as slim; and showers of snow expected towards the end of the week would probably favour the Austrian rather than the French end.

Skiers are said to be faring best at higher altitudes, although even above 6,5000ft. snow tends to be "patchy". Food and drink shops and restaurants in some Swiss resorts are enjoying record takings as frustrated skiers turn to more sedentary entertainment.

The French resort of Val d'Isere had 30 cm of snow in the town last night and up to 50 cm on the slopes, about half the normal depth. Conditions were described as "rather hard, but quite skiable".

Chamonix had only 50 cm at 3,500 metres, between a third and a quarter of normal. "Not good skiing at all", one local person said.

"Unless there is some snow soon the season could be a disaster", said Thomson Holidays, which has already paid out compensation for one resort in the Pyrenees.

"So far we have been able to transfer holidaymakers in the Pyrenees to resorts near by that have some snow but what there is is going pretty fast and we will need some heavy snowfalls soon to be safe", the company said.

"Conditions could certainly be better", Horizon Holidays agreed. "It is rather disappointing on the lower slopes, but our local representatives will move people around to find the snow."

But blizzards in the Scottish Highlands created different problems. So much snow fell in 24 hours that the road to the ski slopes at Aviemore was closed due to drifting. The road was reopened once, but the wind increased from 40 to 70 knots, so chairs and machines could not operate.

Police warned walkers to beware of atrocious conditions but Mr Sandy Caird, who owns a winter sports company, said: "The place is going mad. We are hiring skis as fast as we can. Even if people cannot get up the hill, they are skiing round the village."

Nigeria's new ruler may include civilians in Cabinet

By Our Foreign Staff

The new Supreme Military Council of Nigeria meets in Lagos today to name a Cabinet and decide whether to reopen the country's borders and communications, closed since the overthrow on Saturday of the civilian Government of President Shehu Shagari.

The Cabinet, which will be under the control of a Military Council of 16 members named on Sunday night, could include civilians and will supervise the running of government.

Major-General Mohammed Buhari, who led the coup, has become military council chairman and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. At his first meeting at State House in Lagos yesterday with Nigeria's leading civil servants, he warned them that anyone misusing government funds would be locked up and asked that those who disagreed with the military regime should resign.

General Buhari said his regime welcomed advice from loyal civil service experts, who should work with "civilian or military ministers" and leave politics to Cabinet members.

Today's Council will also discuss appointing military men as governors of Nigeria's 19 states, whose civilian governors were ordered to vacate their offices on Saturday.

Except for the absence of international telephone and telex services, life in Lagos was normal yesterday with businesses reopening. The military government appeared to be in control throughout the country.

There was still no word on the fate of President Shagari who, according to local press reports, was detained on the day of the coup in Abuja, the official but unfinished new capital of Nigeria.

The independent newspaper *Punch* said in an unconfirmed report in Lagos yesterday that there was fighting between the presidential guard and troops who detained Mr Shagari after an unarmed brigadier was killed when he went to arrest the president.

Most of Nigeria's main newspapers, among the most free and vociferous in Africa, reported public support yesterday for General Buhari's take-over and some welcomed the move in leading articles, citing lacklustre performance by the elected government.

According to observers, Mr Shagari had become increasingly cut off from Nigeria's army.

The Supreme Military Council, whose chairman Major-General Buhari will be head of the Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief of the armed forces, includes:

Brigadier Sintia Isiako, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters; Major General D. Y. Bali, Minister of Defence; Major General Ibrahim Babangida, Chief of Army Staff; Commodore Augustine Aykomu, Chief of Naval Staff; Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, Chief of Air Staff; Major General Mamman Vatsa, Brigadier Mohamed Magoro, Brigadier Saleh Abacha, Brigadier Ola Oni, Brigadier M. G. Nasko, Brigadier Y. Y. Kue, Colonel Sahhu Ibrahim, Mr S. N. Iyang, the Inspector General of Police, along with the Director General of the Nigeria Security Organization, and the Attorney General.

Few tears shed, page 6
British stake, page 6
The purges purged, page 10



Mr Yakubu Gowon, the former military ruler of Nigeria, who flew to Togo with his family last Thursday, two days before the coup, according to reliable sources in Abidjan. Mr Gowon, aged 45, returned to Nigeria only on December 5 after living in exile in Britain since his overthrow in 1975 by a group of officers which included General Buhari, Nigeria's new head of state.

Economists are happier about 1984

By Our Financial Staff

Economic forecasters are predicting that 1984 will be a good year for the economy, but not as good as the Treasury has suggested.

Fears that the economy would grind to a halt, expressed by several economists last summer, have been dispelled and most economic forecasters are now suggesting growth in the 2 to 3 per cent region, accompanied by a drop in the unemployment figures.

Treasury predictions of a 3 per cent growth rate contrast with a 2¾ per cent prediction from the stockbroker Laing and Cruickshank, 2½ per cent from Phillips & Drew and 2 per cent from James Capel.

Laing and Cruickshank says that the public sector borrowing requirement has become a "dangerously misleading" measure.

Borrowing for productive investment by state industries, the stockbroker says, should be excluded and the impact of unemployment and inflation acknowledged.

Finance and industry, page 15

Anger growing in Congress over Beirut Marines

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan has three weeks to reassess his policy on the presence of US Marines in Beirut or face a politically damaging Congressional battle for their early withdrawal.

He returned to the White House last night from a week's holiday in California to face a heavy timetable of meetings with advisers and Cabinet colleagues. Even some of the most ardent supporters of his Beirut policy are beginning to waver.

The body of opposition, or at least scepticism is now formidable. Congress reassembles on January 23, ready to challenge the Administration and possibly to countermand its authorization to Mr Reagan to keep American troops in Beirut until April, 1985.

Mr Reagan's most solid congressional ally, Senator John Tower, chairman of the armed services committee, left for the Middle East yesterday on a hurriedly arranged tour, to evaluate the Marines' role. Any recommendation he makes will have a profound impact on Mr Reagan. He will meet President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Prime Minister of Israel, President Amin Geymayel of Lebanon and President Hafez al-Asrad of Syria.

Since Congress gave that authority in October, the passive, peace-keeping role that President Reagan envisaged for US troops has become impossible to sustain due to continuing military onslaughts against the Marines. The massacre of 241 soldiers in a bomb attack on October 23 has clearly had a decisive impact on American public opinion.

Privately, White House officials believe Mr Reagan will see the political wisdom of getting all or most of the Marines out of Beirut before the Democratic Party convention – the first of the party conventions – in July.

Republican presidential election campaign managers have noted with alarm the sudden exploitation of the Beirut issue by leading Democratic presidential rivals, particularly Mr Walter Mondale. Only a week ago he advocated letting the Marines stay – the very opposite of what he is now advocating.

Democratic congressional leaders meet today to discuss American policy in Lebanon and to consider proposals requiring the Administration to pull the troops out before expiration of the deadline, issued by Congress last October.

There is no doubt that congressional sentiment has moved further away from Mr Reagan's position in recent days, principally because of a hard hitting Pentagon report last week that criticized America's over-emphasis on military means in Beirut at the expense of diplomatic peace efforts.

Three former directors of the Central Intelligence Agency have questioned the role of the Marines in Lebanon. Admiral Stansfield Turner, Mr James Schlesinger and Mr William Colby, suggested in a joint interview that the Marines should be moved from their positions at Beirut airport.

Even among Republican congressional ranks, increasing doubts are being publicly expressed about President Reagan's policy.

● PARIS: France will reduce its 1,750-strong peacekeeping contingent in Beirut by nearly 500 men towards the end of this month (AFP reports).

A unit of 482 men temporarily transferred to Beirut from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil) will rejoin the UN force in southern Lebanon at the end of January. The total number of French troops in Lebanon will remain unchanged.

● LONDON: Mr Denzil Davies, shadow Defence Minister, called on the Government yesterday to summon an urgent meeting of all nations in the Lebanon peace-keeping force to consider withdrawing their troops (the Press Association reports).

Senator Tower: Hurriedly arranged mission.

Two policemen shot dead in Madrid

Two Spanish policemen were machine-gunned to death in the south-west Madrid suburb of Leganes in the rush hour yesterday morning (Harry Debelius writes).

There was no immediate claim for responsibility but suspicions fell on the Basque separatist organization ETA or the October First Antifascist Resistance Groups known as Grapo.

The killing and the death of a left-wing ETA leader in exile compound the problems

Demonstrations have been scheduled in several Basque towns to protest against the death in France late on Sunday of the ETA leader Señor Mikel Goikoetxea Elorriaga, alias Txapela, shot last Wednesday by right-wing activists of the GAL (Anti-terrorist Liberation Group). Photograph, page 5

Sport of millions threatened

Hunt saboteurs turn on angling

By Hugh Clayton

Hunt saboteurs have decided to disrupt angling, by far the most popular country sport. The Hunt Saboteurs' Association intends to interfere with the sport of three million anglers as well as the activities of the 200,000 who go hunting.

The association says saboteurs can try to scare fish away from anglers, by throwing stones into rivers and by sinking ultrasonic sound equipment powered by car batteries into the water.

And just as foxhounds are now led astray by false scents laid by saboteurs, anglers would be confused by faked official notices warning them off because of disease. The National Anglers' Council said yesterday that some such notices had already appeared.

The decision to extend the targets from the supposedly upper-crust thousands who pursue foxes and hares to the less affluent millions who try to catch fish has led two senior members of the association to resign as officers.

News of the new policy on fishing reached the association's 3,500 members on the latest issue of its magazine, *Howl*.

Two lines in the provisional tactics guide in *Howl* were blacked out in all copies. They read: "Lone fishermen: a nudge in the back works wonders."

The guide was written by Mr Hary Cross, a hunt sabotage organizer in north Humberside. He suggested the posting of convincing disease warning notices to deter anglers "These have to be of a professional appearance with local fishing authority or Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food stated," he wrote.

Mr David Wetton, who has resigned as the association's membership secretary, said: "I would like to see fishing abolished, but I do not think it is going to happen in my lifetime. I would prefer to see us out of it until hound sports are abolished."

The other official who has resigned is Mr Bob August, secretary.

He warned members that the Labour Party would not abolish hunting if three million anglers were persuaded to form a united defence of field sports with the hunting community.

£250,000 taken in armed Post Office raid

Detectives were hunting last night for two men who escaped with about £250,000 in cash after an armed raid at a Post Office in Darwall Street, Walsall, West Midlands.

The men, one with a hand gun, broke in through a window after climbing a fire escape.

They tied up an employee in his office before taking the cash from five boxes in the safe.

The employee, who was threatened with the gun and punched in the face, eventually freed himself and raised the alarm.

The raiders were described as aged between 20 and 25, about 5ft 10ins, of medium build and wearing dark coats.

Police declined to say exactly how much was taken.

TUC calls conference to organize fight for shorter working hours

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Faced with high unemployment and declining membership, the TUC has called a conference to draw up plans to fight employers' continuing resistance to shorter working hours.

The TUC already claims some success in its campaign: in the past four years most manual workers have breached the 40-hour week "barrier" and increased holiday entitlements by a week.

But the labour movement acknowledges that much still needs to be done to achieve the target of a 35-hour week, six weeks annual holiday, the choice of early retirement on adequate pensions and cuts in overtime. On the latter aim trade union leaders have encountered opposition from their own members, who are seeking to keep up their earnings.

The policy of reduced working time is the TUC's answer to the Government's refusal to intervene to create employment. A discussion paper says that under the Conservatives it is the only practical strategy.

The paper, prepared for the conference at TUC headquarters on February 3, says the TUC has never argued that reduced hours are the "sole answer" to mass unemployment: "A change in economic policy is needed."

The document contends, however, that it will not be possible to return to higher levels of employment without cuts in working time. The TUC argued at the December meeting of the National Economic Development Council that unemployment could reach five million by 1990, with much of the remaining employment in insecure, temporary or part-time jobs.

"Reduced working time should therefore be seen as sharing out the benefits of economic progress rather than sharing out the misery of economic recession", the paper says.

The conference will consider ways in which unions can bargain for reduced working time, what assistance the TUC can give and what British trade unionists can learn from others.

Examples of unions which have spearheaded the campaign are British Telecom Engineers with a 37½-hour week in the public sector, and skilled [illegible] workers in the private sector.

The discussion paper cites the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which achieved a 39-hour week, taking the largest number of workers through the 40-hour barrier. More recent settlements in printing and chemicals have taken hours down to 37½ or 38.

The CBI has argued that reductions in working time would impair competitiveness and the capacity to meet any pick-up in demand. "Reductions in working time would destroy rather than increase employment," it has said.

The TUC paper argues that increased long-term competitiveness "fundamentally depends on a cooperative approach to new developments and unless employees have some prior assurance that they will benefit from increased competitiveness it will not come about."

Shorter hours can, according to the discussion document, cut costs resulting from boredom, strain, sickness, absenteeism, labour turnover and low morale.

MANUAL MALE WORKERS

	Basic hours	Overtime	Total hours	Percentage working overtime	Overtime per worker
1979	39.9	6.3	46.2	58.5	10.6
1980	39.7	5.7	45.4	54.3	10.3
1981	39.7	4.5	44.2	46.8	9.5
1982	39.4	4.9	44.3	49.3	9.7
1983	39.2	4.7	43.9	49.8	9.3

Source: TUC/New Earnings Survey

Aerial view: Close inspection for a display by the Society of Antique Aircraft Modellers at the Model Engineer Exhibition in the Wembley Conference Centre. More than a thousand exhibits are shown, including trains, ships, and cars, and there are model aircraft flying displays in the auditorium. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Narrow gap in race for Chesterfield nomination

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Wedgwood Benn is thought to be running neck and neck with another former MP, Mr Philip Whitehead, for the Labour nomination in the Chesterfield by-election.

It was reported last night that there was severe depression in the anti-Benn camp, nationally, because of Derbyshire intelligence that Mr Benn was "home and dry".

But Mr Benn's local opponents, in Chesterfield, dismissed that suggestion, saying that the odds were 6 to 4 in Mr Whitehead's favour.

One member of the 144-member general committee which will choose the candidate on January 15 last night hinted that there was considerable organization behind the anti-Benn faction in the constituency party.

Certainly, the right wing last week managed to muster enough voting power to give Mr Whitehead, former MP for Derby, North, the nomination from Rother ward, which had previously been regarded as a militant stronghold.

But even Mr Benn's opponents reckon that he has enough support to lead in the first ballot for selection, although no one expects to achieve the required outright majority at that stage of the elimination process.

Labour leadership interest in the by-election, expected in March, is acute. No one doubts that Mr Neil Kinnock would privately favour Mr Whitehead to contest the seat, if only because Mr Benn's candidature would focus attention on Labour divisions.

The other former Labour MP whose name has been mentioned in the race for nominations, Miss Joan Lestor, was said to have received no backing from Chasterfield wards and union branches.

It is thought that when the party executive meets to draw up a shortlist on Friday, there will be about ten nominations on the table.

Apart from Mr Benn and Mr Whitehead, there are three local council leaders: Mr William Flanagan, of Chesterfield borough; Mr Clifford Fox, of north-east Derbyshire district; and Mr David Bookbinder, of Derbyshire county, who was parliamentary candidate for Amber Valley in June.

Mr Paul Vaughan, the constituency party president; Mr John Lenthall, constituency party treasurer; and Mr Terence Kendellan, chairman of finance on the borough council; have also been nominated along with two outside nominees from the national candidates' panels maintained by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Car death as pony falls on M5

A woman was killed and her husband and two sons were injured late on New-Year's Day after a pony jumped from a lorry into the path of their car on the M5 near Bridgwater, Somerset.

The lorry tailboard had sprung open and the pony, one of 12 being taken to winter pasture, kicked through wooden gates to get out.

Mr William Roberts, aged 46, a salesman, who was driving home to Weston-super-Mare, Avon, after a day out with his family, hit the pony, which was killed, and the car spun off the road.

Mrs Gail Roberts, aged 43, was killed instantly, and Mr Roberts and his sons, Nicholas, aged 21, and Elliott, aged 18, were taken to hospital. Mr Nicholas Roberts was still in hospital yesterday and was said to be comfortable

Cable TV awaits operating terms

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The Home Office has ended the first round of talks with the 11 companies awarded conditional licences to operate multichannel cable television networks.

The franchises, given approval at the end of November, are only to be granted after the Government is satisfied that certain programming and possibly financial undertakings are given. The conditions vary according to the company and remain unpublished.

The Home Office has sought "information and assurances" from the cable consortia which will meet government officials again in another series of meetings later this month to agree the operating terms of the franchises.

The 11, awarded from 37 applications, have been criticized for their geographical bias toward the South-east. Five are in the extended London area with only one in the Midlands and Merseyside and two in Scotland. Five of the consortia have some form of partnership with British Telecom.

Windsor Television, which has an 84,000-home catchment area in Windsor, Slough and Maidenhead, intends to be first cable station to have public meetings similar to those adopted by the Independent Broadcasting Authority in an attempt to assess local opinion and explain the cable network.

Depending on the technology used the life of a franchise will be either 12 or 20 years.

Before Christmas the Home Office also approved the expansion of 11 existing cable networks. Unlike the multichannel systems which will offer about 30 channels and take several years to be fully operational, the expanded systems will offer only four channels above the normal broadcast signals, but could be in business this month.

Yard aid in Whitehall 'mole' hunt

By Pat Healy

The hunt for the Whitehall "mole" who leaked a confidential memorandum on the arrival of cruise missiles appears to be making progress. The Director of Public Prosecutions has asked for help from Scotland Yard, indicating that there is now firm evidence for the police to work on.

Det Chief Supt Ronald Hardy of the Yard's serious crime squad is heading the investigation, which involves five government offices and three in Parliament. The memorandum to the Prime Minister from Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is believed to have been sent to the Home Office, Foreign Office and Cabinet Office as well as the Offices of the Government Chief Whip and leaders of the Lords and Commons.

The "mole" could have worked in any of those offices or in Mr Heseltine's department or on the Prime Minister's staff. The search has been made easier by the decision of *The Guardian*, to whom the memorandum was leaked, to comply with a High Court decision ordering its return.

Meanwhile, action to oppose cruise missiles and the arrival of Trident missiles is being extended in Britain. Ms Helen John, one of the original Greenham Common women, was arrested by Ministry of Defence police outside the base yesterday. She was released on bail and ordered to appear before Newbury magistrates tomorrow on a charge of causing criminal damage to fencing.

The arrest provoked an immediate protest from Miss Ann Clwyd, MEP for Mid and West Wales, who said arrests at the base had increased since cruise missiles became operational on New Year's Eve.

"I can only assume that the authorities, under instruction from Mr Heseltine, have decided to harass and intimidate the women who are keeping vigil outside the base," she said.

Greenham women living at the six peace camps around the base have set up rotas to watch for departing launchers of other vehicles connected with the missiles. In their latest newsletter they are appealing for more women to help in the watches and to make their telephone numbers available

BR denies planning big cuts in services

By Kenneth Gosling

British Rail strenuously denied that there is to be any large-scale restructuring of the rail network next May after reports that the new timetables will concentrate on big cuts in off-peak services.

The 30 per cent reductions planned for some parts of the South-east were criticized by the rail unions and Mr John Prescott, the shadow transport minister, who accused British Rail and the Government of being "in cahoots" in a plan to shrink the rail system.

Mr James Knapp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said services would continue to deteriorate unless there was a change of attitude, adequate investment and financial support. Fares rise by an average of 4 per cent on Sunday.

The rail unions' federation is to meet, probably late next week, to consider what Mr Knapp called "the whole serious position facing the railways and the public transport industry" and to decide further action.

Mr Prescott said he is to demand a Commons debate on a weekend report by the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for London and the South-East, which he said meant massive cuts in routes and services on a scale far worse than any envisaged by Dr Beeching.

It demonstrated, he said, the reason the Opposition was fighting the Government's decision to cut £200m from the public service obligation to British Rail.

British Rail reacted calmly to the onslaught yesterday. It said it was "as much swings as it is roundabouts". British Rail was to match the service to demand, and the biggest changes were on the Southern region, where services were being recast, particularly on the central division where a new Gatwick service was being introduced.

British Rail regions are reluctant to give details of new timetables until March, but these are the details so far:

SOUTHERN: Reductions in peak hour trains from Canterbury, Maidstone and Hastings; 30 per cent reduction from Dover and Folkestone to London. Fewer trains to London from Kent and Sussex; 25 per cent reductions in inner suburban services from areas like Streatham, Coulsdon, Purley and Bexleyheath; no Sunday service from Streatham, Tules Hill and Peckham Rye. Victoria-Portsmouth direct service withdrawn to that passengers from places on route, such as Sutton, Dorking and Horsham, will have to change trains to London. Amberley and Plumpton stations to have peak-only services; one late rush-hour train Victoria-Ashford via Maidstone withdrawn.

WESTERN: Little change on services to Bristol and South Wales. Cuts will be equivalent to losing four trains each way in the middle of the day.

MIDLANDS: "As far as we know at the present stage, nothing drastic affecting us at all".

EASTERN: Very little alteration. No information on any cut. Things "still being formulated but nothing drastic envisaged".

SCOTTISH: No big cuts. "Nothing but good news this year". Timetables not finalized, but speed-up planned in services to London. Observation cars planned for West Highland line, where there is also the possibility of return of steam.

Unrest in Invincible crew denied

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence last night denied a report that members of the crew of HMS Invincible, which is now sailing in the Far East, were so dissatisfied that 70 per cent of them wanted either to leave the Navy or change ships.

The report in the *Daily Star*, based on a letter from an unnamed member of the crew, said that sailors were being used as "skivvies". They were being constantly humiliated and abused by officers, and had to do extra duties in connexion with cocktail parties given on board by the officers.

A spokesman for the ministry said that if levels of discontent had reached anything like those suggested the Navy would have already been very well aware of it. There were probably a few crew members who were complaining.

Receptions were held on the ship as a means of reciprocating the hospitality and good will shown by people at the ports which the ships visited. Those people often went to considerable trouble in organizing sporting and other events for the crew.

Invincible sailed for the Far East in September and is not due to return to Britain until April. The ministry said that from the point of view of good will the voyage so far had been a great success.

Talks resume on ship strike

By Our Labour Reporter

With three days to go before nearly 60,000 shipbuilding workers start on all-out strike, talks to avert it resume today amid continuing gloom.

Representatives of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the state-owned company British Shipbuilders will meet Mr Dennis Boyd of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) in separate talks.

The company has said that it will refuse to negotiate with the unions until the strike threat has been lifted, but has consented to explain its radical "survival plan" which is at the heart of the dispute. The workers have been offered a £7 a week productivity bonus in return for agreeing to the plan.

Last night neither side was optimistic about the outcome of the metings, but both said that there was a glimmer of hope so long as talks continued.

Mr Graham Day, chairman of the company, has decided to reman at home in Canada on holiday despite the unions' contention that he should be present today. Mr Day intends to return on Friday, the day the stoppage is due to begin.

A spokesman for British Shipbuilders said last night that the discussions, which started at the London offices of Acas last Friday and then adjourned, would today concentrate on the detail of the planned new working methods.

Union leaders said that the £7 offer was not the main issue. The company's plan was seeking "to go too far, too fast".

The company, which recorded a loss of £58m in the first half of the financial year, expects to lose between £100m and £120m in 1983-84. Some yards are near the end of their contracts, with no work in sight.

The company's "survival plan" is an attempt to close the productivity gap with its Northern European competitors, management having given up any hope that it could match its rivals in the Far East.

British Shipbuilders has told union negotiators that European yards can produce similar ships to those made in Britain with between 30 and 50 per cent fewer man hours.

Its plan provides for interchangeability between various steelworking crafts throughout all departments and it would require semi-skilled and unskilled workers to perform some tasks traditionally retained by skilled workers.

Other radical elements in the scheme would be the introduction of integrated teams to cooperate without demarcation. There would also be possible new shift patterns instead of the standard 7.30am to 4.30pm day.

Garages reject register

Calls for a statutory system of garage registration in Britain have been rejected by the Institute of the Motor Industry.

The institute, which represents professionals in the motor trade, says that competition and improved training for garage staff are more likely to give customers a better deal than government-imposed regulations.

Legally-enforceable garage registration was one of the options set out by the Office of Fair Trading in its recent discussion paper on car servicing and repairs.

But the institute says: "We do not believe that registration and legislation is in the best interests

"The lack of a single acceptable professional qualification would inevitable lead to a heavy policing cost and the potential development of a bureaucracy that could severely affect workshop efficiency."

NGA to renew plea for support from TUC

By Our Labour Reporter

Leaders of the National Graphical Association are to appear before the TUC's employment policy and organization committee (EPOC) on Friday to renew their pleas for help in the *Stockport Messenger* dispute.

A special Meeting of the committee has been called by its chairman Mr William Keys, general secretary of the print union Sogat '82, who is making a fresh attempt this week to find a solution to the dispute.

It will be the first meeting of the committee since its decision to back a 24-hour national newspaper strike was repudiated last month by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who was then backed by its general council.

EPOC's motion to offer a "supportive" attitude to the strike by the NGA, whose £11m funds have been sequestrated by the courts, was referred back to the committee

An attempt by Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, to set up an NGA support group among left-wing unions has been put in abeyance until after Friday's EPOC talks and a meeting of the NGA's national council in a fortnight's time.

The NGA's battle for the closed shop at Messenger group plants and the reinstatement of six of its members on strike at the company's Stockport plant has bought fines of £675,000 for contempt of court.

Cabinet's home and foreign secrets revealed



Churchill and Eden wanted to stop ITV

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

Independent television might never have come to Britain if the views of Sir Winston Churchill and other senior Conservatives had prevailed in the early 1950s, according to official papers released by the Public Record Office this week.

Cabinet records for 1953 show leading ministers at best lukewarm and at worst hostile towards breaking the BBC's television monopoly. Churchill grumbled about an issue "in no way vital to the safety of the state" that had not even figured in the Conservatives' 1951 manifesto, and at several points during 1953 the Cabinet came close to abandoning the whole idea of commercial television.

New variations

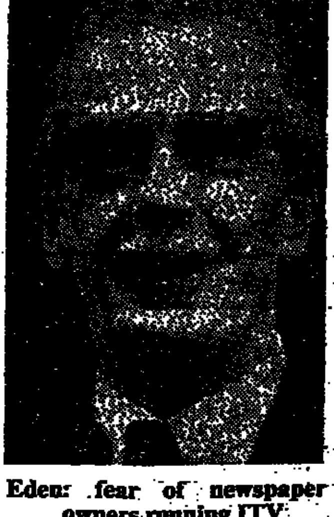
If the idea had foundered then, it seems unlikely that either of Churchill's Conservative successors would have revived it. Sir Anthony Eden disliked the plan for commercial broadcasting and thought it would be run by hated newspaper proprietors. According to the Cabinet minute-taker: "He does not think a Conservative Government ought to introduce a measure which might adversely affect the taste and education of the people."

Eden's successor, Mr Harold Macmillan, was not much more enthusiastic. No "high principles" were involved. Bringing in commercial television smacked only of "political expediency", he wrote in a Cabinet memorandum.

The Conservatives were in danger of losing many friends over the issue. "The coalition against us includes Church, Kirk and Counting House, the combination of forces which finally drove out the Stuarts." Unless independent television could be introduced within nine months, Mr Macmillan favoured dropping the idea for ever.

That commercial television managed to appear in 1955 can now be seen to have been thanks to the vigorous lobbying of a small group of backbench Conservatives who kept up the pressure in spite of the Cabinet's indifference and the vocal opposition of Conservative peers.

The Postmaster General of the day, Earl De La Warr, was required by his Cabinet colleagues to keep going back to produce new variations of the plan that eventually gave birth to the Independent Television Authority.



Eden: fear of newspaper owners running ITV

The Cabinet records for 1953 disclose a number of other "might have beens". One is the title of the Queen. During Cabinet discussions of the Coronation oath, the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr James Stuart, made a vigorous bid to have the Queen styled simply Queen Elizabeth, on the grounds that she was not Elizabeth II of Scotland.

Britain nearly got a new system of spelling in 1953 when Mr I. J. Pitman successfully introduced to the Commons a Bill for phonetic spelling. It reached the third reading stage before the government chief whip agitatedly reported to the Cabinet that there was no guarantee it could be defeated.

High absenteeism

Churchill was alarmed at the potential threat to the language.

Eventually a deal was struck with Mr Pitman. He withdrew his Bill on condition that the Ministry of Education undertook to promote research on teaching reading by means of the "nu speling".

Churchill's Cabinet had other worries, too. A constant headache, according to the minutes, was the productivity of coal miners. Great consternation was caused by a proposal from the Jockey Club to rearrange the day on which the St Leger was held at Doncaster race course. Traditionally it was held on Wednesday but during the 1947 fuel emergency it had been switched to Saturday to keep the racegoing miners of Yorkshire down the pits cutting coal.

Now the stewards wanted the race run on Wednesday again. Ministers feared "high absenteeism and large scale coal losses" and the Cabinet resolved to twist the stewards' arms hard.

Plans for takeover in Thailand

A secret plan, prepared in 1953 on the orders of Sir Winston Churchill, for British troops to occupy a slice of southern Thailand to prevent Malaya falling to the Communists is revealed in Cabinet and chiefs-of-staff papers declassified this week under the 30-year rule.

Though British forces had been fighting Communist insurgents in Malaya with increasing success for five years, the chiefs were fearful of a domino effect if Indo-China fell to the Viet Minh or if Thailand was subverted from within.

They sought, therefore, Cabinet approval of a contingency plan for the occupation of the Songkhla position across the Malaysian peninsula north of the Malayan border.

At a special staff conference with the chiefs on April 26, 1953, Churchill authorized detailed preparation of the plan in strict secrecy. Only those who "needed to know" should be informed, and the plan "should certainly not be disclosed".

In May, General Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner in Malaya, was attempting to infiltrate counter-intelligence teams into the



Templer: Infiltration attempted

Songkhla area to prepare the ground for a possible occupation.

By November 1953, however, Sir Gerald was able to report to the chiefs that the insurgency was dying down owing to "loss of tactical initiative by the communists, lowering of communist morale [and] considerable internal dissension in the communist ranks fostered by various intelligence organizations".

British forces, in fact, never managed to penetrate the small, hard core of Malayan communists. They had been fighting in the jungle since 1941 and "had developed superb clandestine techniques which made them extremely difficult to kill".

Tomorrow: Russia, Britain and the bomb; combating the Mau Mau

Rear seat safety harness law sought as hundreds are saved by 'belt-up' rule

By Thomson Prentice

The hundreds of lives which have been saved and the many thousands of people who have escaped serious injury in the "year of the seat belt" will help to speed new laws on rear seat belts in cars, experts believe.

Wearing seat belts in the front of cars and light vans became compulsory on January 31 last year, and evidence of big reductions in road accident casualties since then is being gathered throughout Britain. Apart from saving as many as 700 lives, seat belts are thought to have prevented serious injuries to between 5,000 and 7,000 others.

Cases of facial scarring caused by people crashing through windscreens have fallen dramatically: at one hospital they were 70 per cent fewer such injuries in the first two months of legislation.

Drivers and passengers who would have died without seat belts have escaped with minor injuries, and chest and leg injuries have become more common than head wounds.

But the number of organs available for transplant has not been affected, because most come from pedestrians or cyclists involved in accidents.

The first national statistics on how many lives have been saved are likely to be made known in April, after a two-year survey of 16 hospitals, led by Mr William Rutherford, head of the accident and emergency department of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast.

He said: "The early indications are very encouraging. There has certainly been a significant drop in the number of deaths and serious injuries".

In 1982, 2,227 people were killed in the front seats of cars and vans, and 130,000 others injured, 28,550 of them seriously. Seat belts were then worn by only 40 per cent of front seat occupants. Now more than 90 per cent obey the seat belt law.

In the first month after the law was introduced, there were no fatal accidents in Norfolk, compared with 19 deaths in February 1982. By May, Birmingham Eye Hospital had treated only one victim injured by windscreen fragments. There were previously about ten such patients in that four-month span.

The Department of Transport calculated that by June, deaths and serious injuries had fallen by 20 per cent. Scotland Yard estimated the drop at 25 per cent for the deaths in accidents in the Metropolitan area of London, and 24 per cent for serious injuries.

By August, Devon Police had recorded 96 fewer serious casualties, a drop of 17 per cent over the equivalent 1982 period, and West Mercia Police's casualty total showed a 6.5 per cent drop by September.

Plastic surgeons were required to help fewer victims badly scarred by hitting windscreens. Mr Derek Mercer of the plastic surgery unit at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, Sussex, noted in the *British Medical Journal* that such referrals had "fallen dramatically".

The Royal Automobile Club, which was against the legislation being introduced, admitted to a change of heart. "We have always been in favour of people wearing seat belts, but we were against it being compulsory for them to do so", the RAC said. "Having seen the early statistics, we are delighted that more lives are being saved. The law has definitely had a beneficial effect, and we support it."

Now many doctors and safety researchers are pressing for the compulsory use of rear seat belts in cars.

Dr Murray Mackay, head of the accident research unit at Birmingham University, said: "The seat belt law is the most important piece of legislation in road safety in a generation. It is saving perhaps two lives a day, and reducing hospital admissions by up to ten a day.

"If rear seat occupants were restrained by belts, it would save 70 per cent of those killed in the back of cars. Not only that, an extra 6 per cent of front seat passengers would also be saved, because that is the percentage killed by the impact of their rear passengers."

On such percentages, using 1982 figures, 205 rear occupants and 151 front seat occupants would escape death in crashes. Forty per cent of rear seat passengers are children, representing 82 children killed in 1982.

Dr Charles Brook, consultant paediatrician at the Central Middlesex Hospital, London, said: "I have seen children with faces half torn away, a child with his back broken by a head restraint, and two others thrown through windows on impact.

Mr John Hindle, consultant in charge of the accident and emergency unit at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, said: "We had the victims of a head-on collision just before Christmas. The parents in the front seats of one car survived with relatively minor injuries. But their two children in the back were killed."

A study of 10,000 accidents conducted by the Volvo motor manufacturers, has shown that rear seat occupants are as likely to be hurled through the windscreen or side windows as are front occupants. Other research has shown how an eleven-stone adult in the back of a car becomes a two-ton projectile when the vehicle is involved in a 30mph crash.

But although anchorage points for rear belts have been mandatory in cars in Britain since October 1981, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Department of Transport, has responded only cautiously to demands for making rear seat belts compulsory. "The issue has been raised many times", she told the Commons in July, "and is something with which we should proceed with all caution. Let us get the fitting of the belts and the type of belts correct first."

Some 7,400 people in Britain are exempted from wearing seat belts for medical reasons. For those not exempted, the maximum fine for breaking the seat belt law is £50.



Mrs Lynda Chalker: "Proceed with caution".

MP seeks breath test ruling

A Labour frontbench MP said yesterday that the police were having to do "the dirty work" over random breath tests without instructions from Parliament.

As police throughout Britain claimed success in their breath-test campaign over the Christmas and new year holiday, Mr John Prescott, the Opposition transport spokesman, said: "Parliament has evaded this issue for too long.

"I believe random testing is already happening and Parliament should define in what circumstances it should take place and what are the rights of the individual caught in that situation."

Mr Prescott supported a Commons move in 1981 to introduce random tests, but it was heavily defeated on a free vote.

He said: "I have received a number of complaints from MPs who feel we are moving towards random testing. Some chief constables are setting up road blocks and stopping a number of cars at a time on the basis of checking tyres, windscreen wipers or licences, and then, as soon as they smell the breath, they make a judgment about drink.

"If we are to have random testing, Parliament should define the terms in which it should be done. Letting the police do the dirty work without any instructions from Parliament is unsatisfactory and individuals are never sure what their rights are."

● Strathclyde police said yesterday that of 104 drivers who took breath tests on Saturday and Sunday, 50 were found positive. Last year 36 out of 58 were found positive.

● Nottinghamshire police breath-tested nearly 4,000 drivers in 14 days over Christmas and the new year. Sixty-eight were found to be positive compared with 76 the previous year when 650 fewer motorists were tested.

● In Derbyshire, police carried out 1,235 tests over 16 days of the holiday. Of those only 73 proved positive.

Satellite insurance goes to UK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

British insurance brokers are making plans to provide much of the cover needed to protect the \$10,000m (£7,000m) investment in satellites and space crafts due for launching this year. The British dealings will be conducted through Lloyd's of London.

The number of satellites launched has grown dramatically in the last few years, creating a new industry. The growth is expected to reach about \$14,500m (£9,900m) in satellite value in three years time.

This year the United States will launch about twelve satellites on the space shuttle. The Europeans are due to put into orbit three telecommunication satellites that will transform continental communication. Two belong to the French-named Telecom 1, and the other, a European Space Agency project, is the second of the ECS (European Communication Satellite) series.

The first ECS satellite was launched in June last year on the European space rocket Ariane. One channel each has been given to Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland, and two each to West Germany and Britain.

The Japanese are due to launch their direct broadcasting satellite this year. It is expected to have about four channels, two operated by NHK, the national broadcasting corporation of Japan.

The cover expected to be offered by insurers on both sides of the Atlantic would include replacement cost of the satellite and the cost of a relaunch. It would be broken down into pre-launch insurance (while the satellite is being manufactured), launch and positioning of the craft in orbit, failure in orbit and collision

Russia rejects complaint over low-price cruises

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

The Soviet Union has angrily denied that it had profited from the Falklands war by building up its share of the UK cruise market while the Canberra, Uganda, and QE2 were on military service.

Accusations by P & O's cruise director Dr Rodney Leach, were "totally unfounded", Mr Vladislav Petukhov, chairman of the Soviet Union's passenger shipping organization, Morpasflot, said in a statement to *The Times*.

Soviet ships made no attempt to expand their operations or to attract more passengers during the Falklands war, Mr Petukhov said, nor had they since "dumped" passenger tonnage at artificially low prices, as claimed by Cunard and P & O.

The London-based CTC company, which operates Soviet cruise ships out of Britain, had announced its 1982 programme nine months before the Falklands war started, and had conformed strictly to its programme.

Cunard and P & O claimed last month that the Soviet Union's expansion in the UK cruise market could put British lines out of business.

Soviet ships certainly charge lower prices, Mr Petukhov agreed. But this was not because of unfair competition but because the Soviet ships were smaller and of lower standard.

"P & O and Cunard advertise their liners as 'luxury', 'five-star' and 'de luxe', while Soviet vessels make no such claims and are meant, chiefly, for people with lower incomes," Mr Petukhov said.

Contrary to British shipowners' assertions, Soviet owners had met the request to limit their operations on the British cruise market, Mr Petukhov said. In 1984 they would do 28 per cent less business than in 1983.

Dr Leach commented: "The senior British manager in CTC was quoted at the time of the Falklands war as saying that people disappointed over QE2 and Canberra cruises would not be disappointed with Russian ones.

"Mr Petukhov's explanation of low prices is false economics. Small ships do not enjoy economies of scale and typically give rise to higher prices. CTC offer prices below what any Western owner could match with the oldest ships and cheapest crews.

"This must be by artificially low tariffs decided on by the Soviet state, presumably to earn foreign currency."

Inquiry into steel deaths

An inquiry has been launched into the accident in which two men died and three others were injured at the British Steel Corporation works in Scunthorpe, Humberside, on Sunday.

Two steelworkers died when they were apparently overcome by gas in an empty reserve water tank at the Concast plant. Two other steelmen and a fireman were injured as they tried to help.

The men who died were named yesterday as Mr Edward Peace, of Ashby Road, and Mr Richard Simpson, of Avon Road, both of Scunthorpe.

The police said that the tragedy occurred when Mr Peace went into the empty tank, which is 160ft above ground.

Mr Simpson died when he went to the rescue. Mr Geoffrey Oughtibridge, of Brigg, and Mr Malik Own, of Scunthorpe, were overcome as they attempted to help their colleagues. They were said to be "very poorly" in hospital.

Fan dancer: Jenifer Menard, aged 13, cooling down before taking [illegible] "Kidds" dancing event at the Hammersmith Palais, London yesterday. Ph[illegible] Beattie)

News speak: the voice of authority

By Kenneth Gosling

BBC English is still highly regarded by most people and its users are credited with honesty, integrity and intelligence and even good looks.

Four accents come rock bottom in the public's estimation, according to Professor John Honey, head of Leicester Polytechnic's School of Education, writing in the magazine *Personnel Management*.

Those are Cockney, Liverpool scouse, Birmingham and Glaswegian. Edinburgh Scottish is rated highly; Geordie, Yorkshire and West-country come roughly midway in popular esteem.

"Posh" and exaggerated accents producing words like "orf", "clorth" and "lorst" are a turn-off, he says. They are known as "marked RP", the initials standing for "received pronunciation". Marked RP speakers say "bad" as "bed" and "stones" as "stains". Some members of the Royal Family talk like this, so that speakers like the Prince of Wales tend to "move abite the hice", he says.

The professor notes the significance of advertisers appealing to people of Glasgow, London, Liverpool and Birmingham not in the local accents used by the majority, but in much more standard forms.

And he praises "brilliant" speakers like Mr Arthur Scargill, the mineworkers' leader, who manage different accents according to their audience. In a television interview.

But while Professor Honey maintains that the broadcasting bodies have trouble promoting a wide range of accents because news thus pronounced loses its credibility, the BBC denied there was any such objection from listeners or viewers.

"There is no policy to exclude accents or to have uniformity of accents", a spokeswoman in a strong regional accent said.

Professor Honey, however, believes it to be revealing to note the main functions for which radio and television use local accents: weather, sports commentaries and comedy.

He adds that speakers with "less prestigious" accents, especially speech containing non-standard grammar or vocabulary, will have more difficulty than RP speakers in asserting their rights in a court of law, when stopped by a policeman, or in a tight spot anywhere when credibility is at a premium.

Even *Coronation Street* reflects "right" and "wrong" accents. Ken Barlow and Annie Walker use a northern version of RP; Stan and Hilda Ogden are unschooled and slow-witted and have thick accents.

Professor Honey concludes that it would be helpful if our educational system set itself both to discuss accent differences more frankly and to increase the facility of all pupils to exploit a wider repertoire of speaking styles.

Pre-B[illegible] expected

Brewers s[illegible]aise prices

By De[illegible] [illegible]ial Editor

Beer prices in the growing take-home sector catered for mainly by the supermarkets are expected to rise shortly, probably by at least 2p for a 16-ounce can.

A tougher attitude by brewers about loss-leading sales by supermarkets over Christmas mainly of spirits sold wholesale by some brewers is a factor behind the likely rise in packaged beer prices.

But there is also growing speculation that some brewers will be raising draught beer prices for public houses and clubs before the next Budget. This is because a disproportionate increase in beer excise duties is threatened as Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, considers how to meet a European Court ruling on the ratio of excise duty between beer and wine.

If the ratio were adjusted in a single move with beer carrying the entire burden the price of a pint could rise by at least 7p. But a mixture of beer duty increase and wine duty decrease, probably spacing the cha[illegible] budgets, see[illegible] most like[illegible] could cus[illegible] from a pos[illegible] les.

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pr[illegible] raised pi[illegible] and 3p a la[illegible] during the 19[illegible] autumn of ra[illegible] have been pa[illegible] over the pe[illegible] in the by [illegible] increases be[illegible] the year

in[illegible] last rose co[illegible] Annual a[illegible] markets [illegible] January although additional special deals are subsequently put through.

Some rise in prices in deals with the big supermarkets has already been seen, according to some in the trade. The take-home sector has grown again this year and now accounts for probably 14 per cent of beer sold.

Overall beer production in 1983 could still turn out to be marginally higher than the year before. By the end of October production was 0.4 per cent up on the same period of 1982. Then came the tough campaigns against drinking and driving which have had a reportedly patchy effect on the pub trade. It could have meant a boost in take-home sales as well as for pubs within walking distance of sizable communities.

But if the anti-drinking campaigns prove to have produced a big cutback in beer drinking overall the effect on beer production is more likely to be seen during January as those retailers, including pubs, left with heavy stocks cut back on January ordering.



Second-time survivor: Echo [illegible] Mike R[illegible] photograph:

Bomb horse [illegible]ain

Echo, the horse that survived an IRA bomb blast, has now beaten the slaughterman's bullet.

The police horse, now aged 12, suffered serious injuries in the Hyde Park bombing and looked likely to face the humane killer when the police decided he was too nervous to go back on the beat.

Echo has had a second lucky escape, however, and has exchanged the streets of London for the country.

In the summer of 1982 Echo and his rider, Police Constable [illegible] called in [illegible] escort a [illegible] Royals [illegible] the car [illegible] seven [illegible] Davies, [illegible] red, re- [illegible] back on [illegible] policy is [illegible] horses [illegible] a new [illegible] Home of [illegible] Speen, [illegible] charity [illegible] mals.

Immigration rules may put Britain in court

By Pat Healy
Race Relations Correspondent

The Government is likely to be taken back before the European Commission on Human Rights soon over allegations that its new rules on the immigration of Asian husbands and fiances living in Britain are still illegal.

This is expected to revive the dispute within the Conservative Party which led to a government defeat on the new rules, forced on it when the commission decided the previous immigration rules contravened the European Convention on Human Rights.

The new rules, which took effect in 1983, were approved only after the Home Secretary mollified right-wing opponents by promising tighter immigration laws if the new regulations brought a sudden influx.

However, statistics released to Ms Clare Short, Labour MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, confirm that there is a rising trend of male fiances and husbands from the Indian sub-continent being refused entry on the ground that their marriages are primarily intended to gain immigration to Britain.

In the first quarter of the year, 20 husbands and 160 fiances from the sub-continent were refused entry. None of the husbands fell foul of the rule that immigration must be refused if the marriage's primary purpose was to obtain admission, but 90 of the fiances did.

In the third quarter the numbers had risen dramatically. Forty husbands and 230 fiances were refused, and of these 20 husbands and 190 fiances failed under that rule.

In his reply, Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, acknowledged the rising trend but attributed it to the backlog of applications associated with a change in practice allowing more decisions to be made in the originating country. Yesterday Ms Short was sceptical of that explanation.

New look at marriage guidance for jobless

By Our Labour Reporter

The Manpower Services Commission is to spend about £260,000 on marriage guidance for the unemployed, and potential counsellors are to be sought among the jobless.

The move comes after an approach from the Marriage Guidance Council which has been inundated with pleas for help from people whose marriages are breaking up because of the strain of unemployment. The council had to deal with an extra 38,000 cases last year.

It will use the money to recruit voluntary workers, possibly older men and women, who will be trained by the council; and informal group therapy sessions will be set up in contrast to the more structured interviews usually offered.

The new approach will be pioneered in the West Midlands, and the commission said last night that another 12 projects were envisaged all over the country, costing about £20,000 each.

The TUC said last night: "There is overwhelming evidence to suggest that unemployment places a considerable strain on most marriages."

Girl for Pamela Stephenson

Pamela Stephenson, the actress, gave birth to an 8lb 10oz girl on New Year's Eve. The baby, Daisy, was born in a London nursing home and her father, the comedian Billy Connolly, was close by.

Miss Stephenson and her baby were both said to be well and they are likely to stay at the nursing home for a week.

Attack by 'Boy George' double

Police in North Devon are hunting a man dressed as Boy George who attacked Mrs Sally Taylor on Ilfracombe quayside on new year's eve and stole a £700 gold bracelet.

A detective said: "The investigation is made more difficult because there were so many Boy George lookalikes around at the time".

Babies go home

Two of the sextuplets born to Mrs Janet Walton, of Liverpool, six weeks ago went home yesterday. The other four girls are due to be released from hospital in pairs within the next month.

New year vow

Mr Roy Tapping, aged 33, the stockman who carried his severed arm half a mile after a machine accident last June has resolved to get back to work. He can use his arm down to the elbow.

Shotgun search

Police divers yesterday searched a creek for the 12-bore shotgun used in the murder of a barmaid, Rosalind Richards, aged 18, and her lover, Rodney Pellow, aged 32, last week in a caravan on the Lizard peninsula, Cornwall.

Crib cash raid

Father Francis Isherwood last night condemned as "sick" thieves who attacked a crib at his Holy Cross Church in Eastleigh, Hampshire, and stole £100 of children's Christmas contributions given to help orphans.

Opposing sides in Ulster condemn peace message

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

A "world day of peace" message from a leading Roman Catholic bishop, calling for an arrangement between the Catholic and Protestant communities in Northern Ireland, was condemned by both the Democratic Unionists and Provisional Sinn Fein yesterday.

Dr Cahal Daly, the Bishop of Down and Connor, said that 15 years of political violence had done nothing but drive the nationalist and unionist communities in Northern Ireland further apart and its cessation would give the opportunity for moderate opinion to exert itself.

Some form of dual arrangement between the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities was inevitable and the British Government would have to address itself to this.

He added that the campaign of violence being waged in the name of Irish republicanism was "morally evil" and any support given to it by members of the Roman Catholic community was "gravely sinful."

In a clear reference to Sinn Fein the bishop said that voters could not support any political programme put forward by groups with paramilitary links without having their votes being interpreted as direct support for violence.

The Rev William Beattie, former deputy leader of the Democratic Unionists, replied that there would never be political reconciliation as long as Rome supported and harboured terrorists.

Dr Daly should set an example by excommunicating known Roman Catholic terrorists and handing them over to the police.

The Provisional Sinn Fein press officer, Mr Danny Morrison, recalled that Ireland's catholic bishops had condemned partition as immoral at the time when the six counties state (Northern Ireland) was set up. Did Dr Daly now dissociate himself from that statement? It was the British presence in Northern Ireland which was immoral and the source of violence.

Drugs link in killings

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard detectives investigating the murder fo two cannabis traffickers are examining the possibility they were victims of a vendetta in the illicit drug world or died at the hands of business partners.

The men were found shot dead in a central London flat last weekend, and one or both may have known the murdered. No sign of forced entry to the flat at Gray's Inn Buildings in Rosebery Avenue, Holborn, has been found by police.

Yesterday officers from the Yard's murder squad were checking the men's connexions in London drugs black market. Senior officers believe the killings are likely to be linked to a trade increasingly infiltrated by professional criminals.

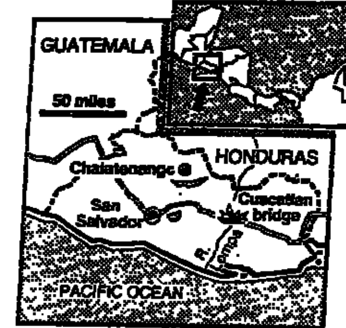
The men who died were Mr John Ernest Taylor, aged 48, and Mr Robert Edward Cook, a neighbour, aged 34. Mr Taylor was sentenced to four year's imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court in 1981 for importing and trafficking in cannabis, and was on parole.

Bridge attack opens new rebel drive

San Salvador (NYT) – The destruction of El Salvador's largest and most important bridge on Sunday by left-wing guerrillas marks the beginning of a new offensive, according to Radio V' nos, the rebel radio station, yesterday.

The radio called the offensive "All of the people against imperialist intervention until victory." It said the offensive "will demonstrate superior levels of unified coordination between all of our forces thoughout the country."

The rebel broadcast did not report casualties, saying only that numerous soldiers had been wounded or killed in the fighting. During the last week, government troops have suffered heavy casualties against left wing forces. Despite the announcement of the new government offensive, no battles have been actually started by Salvadorean soldiers.



Residents of Chalatenango near the army base in El Paraiso that was overrun on Friday, said that the army was burying its dead in mass graves, dug by bulldozers. They estimated more than 100 government casualties, which would make it the largest number in a single battle during the four-year-old civil war. El Paraiso was the fourth largest army base in the country.

It is unclear how the guerrillas were able to mass in both El Paraiso and near the Cuscatlan bridge without the knowledge of government troops.

Earlier last week, the Defence Ministry announced the beginning of new operations in both regions, and troops were purportedly patrolling before the attacks.

On Saturday, reporters in Tejutla, a town five miles north of El Paraiso, said that more than 1,000 government groups were stationed less than 20 minutes away.

Despite knowkledge that Guerrillas were in Tejutla, lounging in the central square and processing prisoners they had taken in El Paraiso, the Government troops did not have any plans to advance on the small town.

The loss of the quarter-mile long bridge was a serious setback for the economy of El Salvador, the Defence Ministry admitted, but motorists could still cross the river using a nearby dam. It was the last suspension bridge open to motorists travelling to the eastern part of the country.

Employees of the nearby hydro-electric plant said that the bridge plunged into the Rio Lempa at around 2.30 am. The hydroelectric plant nearby was also slightly damaged.

The US ambassador, Mr Thomas Pickering declined to comment, saying only that he and his advisers were studying the extent of the damage.



A bridge too far: Part of the Cuscatlan Bridge, the most important in El Salvador, lying in the river after being dynamited by left-wing guerrillas on Sunday.

Guatemala, Salvador top rights abuse list

New York (AFP) – Guatemala and El Salvador have been named the worst human rights violators in Latin América for the fourth consecutive year by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a private, liberal-leaning body.

The Council said more than 10,000 "non-combatants" were killed in political violence in the two Central American states last year. The majority died at the hands of security forces and right wing "death squads", the council's eighth annual report said.

In El Salvador, the council reported at least 4,056 political civilian assassinations from January to November 1983. it estimated the figure might have reached 6,000 by the year's end.

The Army and Government were held largely responsible for the deaths of 4,000 to 5,000 people in 1983 in Guatemala, but death squads and guerrillas also had bloody hands.

Human rights were worsening in Honduras where about 100 political assassinations were carried out last year. The council said. "A clampdown on domestic dissent towards the Government's increasingly militaristic policies has plunged Honduras from its former rating as being one of the more respectable of Latin American Governments"

The council also accused the Honduran Government of "channelling scarce domestic resources towards preparation for war with Nicaragua."

South Africa and its neighbours: Part 2

The loaded rifle in the bush

In the second of three articles, Michael Hornsby, Southern Africa Correspondent, examines the three central problems which, singly or in combination, beset nearly all South Africa's neighbours: their geographic convenience as sanctuaries for African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas, their economic dependence on South Africa, and their internal instability.

Only Angola, so far as is known, actually contains military training camps for members of the ANC, which went underground and resorted to armed struggle after being outlawed by South Africa, in the early 1960s. But most countries in the region offer the ANC infiltration routes or shelter from South African pursuit.

Angola is unique in providing a home not only for the ANC but also for guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) fighting for the independence of Namibia (South West Africa), the former German colony still occupied by South Africa. In response, a broad swathe of Southern Angola has been virtually annexed by the South African Army.

But South Africa has also mounted periodic ground and air attacks on alleged ANC targets in both Lesotho and Mozambique in which wholly innocent civilians have been killed. One of these raids, on Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, last May, was in direct retaliation for the ANC's Pretoria car bomb which killed 19 people and injured more than 200.

Other countries in the region have been spared direct military assault, but South African refugees and ANC exiles in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Swaziland, as well as Mozambique, have been abducted or assassinated in recent years, presumably by South African agents.

South Africa is also presumed, on strong circumstantial evidence, to be giving support, mainly in the form of finance, arms, training and logistical back-up, to the motley collection of insurgents plaguing the governments of its neighbours. These offer Pretoria an invaluable weapon in countering regional support for the ANC.

They include the Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi, which has operated from a stronghold in south-eastern Angola since before that country's independence; the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR); the Matabeleland rebels in Zimbabwe and the shadowy Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA).

Most of these rebellions have genuine indigenous roots, and it by no means follows, as the embattled governments claim, that the rebels would collapse without South African support, though in several cases their effectiveness would be seriously impaired. The MNR, in particular, seems to be very much the creature of Pretoria.

The South Africans hardly batted an eyelid last April, when Mr Orlando Cristina, MNR's secretary-general, and a former Portuguese secret agent, was murdered in his bed in what was blandly described as a "farm", but was probably an MNR training camp.

The guerrilla activity severely hampers attempts by black states to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa, particularly in the transport field. South Africa possesses 73 per cent of the southern African rail network.



Dr Savimbi: Unita leader in Pretoria's pocket.

Botswana, Lethsoto and Swaziland, the so-called BLS states, have always been heavily reliant on the South African transport system. But the guerrilla disruption of road and rail links serving ports in Angola and Mozambique means that most of Zimbabwe's and much of Malawi's foreign trade, as well as the copper exports of Zaire and Zambia, now pass through South Africa.

Between 70 and 75 per cent of Zimbabwe's trade, for example, is currently reckoned to be handled by South Africa, rather than the closer Mozambican ports.

Even without the guerrilla factor, South Africa's dominance would be inescapable. It accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the region's total gross national product, and per capita gnp is five times the regional average.

It is also often a supplier of grain – only Zimbabwe and Malawi among the black states can normally expect to feed themselves – and employment. Last year, 108,000 Basuto (from Lesotho), 43,000 Mozambicans, 17,000 Batswana and 14,250 Malawians worked in South Africa's gold and coal mines.

The BLS states offer an extreme example of dependence, forming a customs union with South Africa, and in the case of Lesotho and Swaziland a monetary union as well. But no black state can ignore the white-ruled economic giant to the south.

Tomorrow: The front line

Country	Population	Area (Sq miles)	Per capita GNP (US dollars)	Life expectancy at birth
Angola	7,800,000	483,333	440 (1979)	42
Botswana	900,000	232,558	1,010	57
Lesotho	1,400,000	11,627	540	52
Malawi	6,200,000	45,736	200	44
Mozambique	12,500,000	310,853	250 (1979)	47
Swaziland	600,000	6,589	760	54
Tanzania	19,100,000	366,279	280	52
Zambia	5,800,000	291,860	600	51
Zimbabwe	7,200,000	151,550	870	55
South Africa	29,500,000	473,255	2,770	63

(Source: World Bank. Figures refer to 1981 except where indicated in brackets.)

Five South Africans die in Angola

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

Five more South African soldiers have been killed in southern Angola in the drive against guerrillas of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) launched nearly a month ago.

A statement by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday identified them as a second lieutenant and four riflemen but gave no details. This brings the death toll so far to 14 – eight whites and five blacks – with one black soldier missing and presumed captured. No figures of wounded have been released.

Major General George Meiring, officer commanding the South-West Africa Territory Force claimed in Windhoek that 56 Swapo guerillas were known to have been killed so far.

Last week General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defence Force said that between 800 and 1,000 guerrillas were attempting to infiltrate northern Namibia from southern Angola under the cover of Angolan government forces.

Zimbabwe MP falls to death

From Stephen Taylor
Harare

A Zimbabwean MP of Mr Ian Smith's white Republican Front party fell about 60ft to his death from a waterfall on New Year's Day.

Mr Donald Goddard, aged 33, one of the most controversial members of the House of Assembly, was picnicking with friends near Mr Smith's cattle ranch at Zvishavane when he slipped on a rock at the edge of the Lundi Falls. Friends, including two doctors, who reached him a minute later found him dead in a pool at the bottom of the falls.

Mr Goddard was a major in the Selous Scouts, a crack unit of the Rhodesian security forces which achieved notoriety in the last years of the guerrilla war and which was disbanded at independence.

Mr Smith said yesterday he was deeply saddened at the loss. "He was certainly a controversial character but he had compensating qualities, like great courage and integrity. He was developing into a very able debater".

Indians camp on ice

Delhi, (AP) – A team of Indian experts, 83 strong, has arrived in Antarctica to establish India's first permanent scientific station on the frozen continent.

The head of the expedition, Dr H. K. Gupta, reported by telephone at the weekend that work was on schedule thanks to good weather – temperatures of about 32 degrees Fahrenheit and little ice drift. The expedition, which includes two women, arrived on Tuesday last week.

Dr Gupta was speaking from the chartered Finnish icebreaker Finn Polaris, which made the 24-day journey from India. The expedition's temporary camp is about 16 miles from the ship.

In September, India bacame a consultative member of the Antarctic Treaty, which bans nuclear explosions in Antarctica and suspends until 1991 the claims, some of them overlapping, that many countries have on Antarctic territory.

Andropov reforms will include productivity payments for workers

From Richard Owen, Moscow

"Limited industrial experiments" designed to reform the cumbersome Soviet economic system came into force yesterday as part of President Andropov's drive for efficiency and higher productivity.

The experiments, first announced last July, have run into criticism from both conservatives and liberals. They are confined to five industrial ministries and are designed to show results over five years.

Some economists have privately expressed scepticism, noting that the reforms resemble the "half measures" Mr Andropov attacked as inadequate in a speech last summer. Observers also suggest that Mr Andropov, who last week missed key sessions of the central committee and Supreme Soviet, may not be in a position to see the experiments through and use them as the basis for more far-reaching change.

Details released yesterday showed that the reforms, to be applied in heavy machinery factories and electro-technical industries, will give plant managers a degree of autonomy while subjecting them to strict centralized supervision. Managers will be able to make local decisions on production, resource allocation, investment and use of profits, but will still be restricted by the central planning mechanism.

The measures, criticized by liberal economists as too timid, also empower managers to link workers' wages to productivity and to use profits and saved costs to reward especially productive or qualified workers. Mr Boris Kulik, Deputy Minister for Heavy Industry, said in the newspaper *Socialist Industry* that managers could even sack surplus manpower under the scheme, but added that sacked workers would be reabsorbed into understaffed industries rather than become unemployed.

Mr Kulik emphasized that the experiments carried penalties as well as rewards. He noted that while factories which met all deliveries would receive an additional cash bonus of 15 per cent those which fell short of their targets would have their bonus funds cut.

In a speech written for delivery to the Central Committee last week but read in his absence, Mr Andropov urged managers to "tap the tremendous reserves we have for growth in labour productivity". He also attacked the routine payment of undeserved bonuses and called for all-round management reform.

Mr Andropov said the results of the industrial experiments would "serve as a basis for preparing relevant proposals for the economy as a whole" and described them as intended to "widen the rights of enterprises and increase their responsibility for the results of their work."

The last important attempt to reform the Soviet economy was in 1965, when the then Prime Minister, Mr Kosygin, introduced decentralization measures subsequently abandoned as unworkable.

Andropov's future, page 10





Death at dawn: Police and pedestrians clustering i[redacted] at the spot where two policemen were machine-gunned [redacted]car.



Peter Donohoe: 11 encores and a big band.

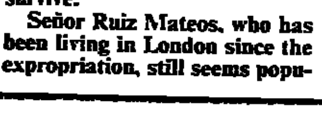
France wants to reduce price of Soviet gas

Paris (AP) – Natural gas from the Siberian pipeline started to flow into France on New Year's Day, but French energy officials said yesterday the price of the Soviet fuel, linked to the price of a barrel of oil, may be renegotiated this year.

The Siberian gas pipeline project caused a deep division in the Atlantic alliance in 1982 after President Reagan imposed sanctions against European firms exporting US-built technology to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the invasion of Afghanistan.

The embargo was eventually lifted late in 1982 after Washington backed down in the face of fierce and unanimous opposition by its European allies, the US had opposed the deal on the ground that Russia could use Western Europe's energy dependence as a political lever.

Now the gas has started to flow, the main concern is over the price, which was negotiated before world oil prices dropped. A French spokesman said the price of oil was lower now than when the contract was signed.



Sherry f[redacted]

Hunger stalks the[redacted]Andalusia

From Richa[redacted]

There are a lot of angry *slogans daubed these days on the white-washed walls of this* pretty Andalusian sherry town. But none appear on the sherry and brandy *bódegas* which belonged to Señor José Ruiz Mateos, founder of the Rumasa business empire, expropriation of which by the Government was recently upheld by Spain's constitutional court.

One of the most caustic slogans reads: "The holiday season for the politicians; for those out of work, hunger."

The famous vineyards that produce the sherry are in an area where mechanized agriculture has cost the jobs of thousands of day-labourers, who rely on erratically paid unemployment benefits to survive.

Señor Ruiz Mateos, who has been living in London since the expropriation, still seems popu-lar with many people [redacted] including Señor Pedro Pa[redacted] the Mayor and a lawy[redacted] would say he was a usef[redacted] to this town and acted [redacted] Jerezano. It was the [redacted] crust aristocratic wine [redacted] who never pardoned his [redacted] success and who enjoye[redacted] terrible fall."

Señor Pacheco is i[redacted] Andalusian Socialist Pa[redacted] maverick formation [redacted] triumphed locally over[redacted] Madrid-based Socialist [redacted] of Señor Felipe González[redacted] Prime Minister.

The mayor was referri[redacted] the big families with fa[redacted] names such as Domecq [redacted] González Byass, who [redacted] dominate the town socially[redacted] economically.

Though Señor Ruiz Ma[redacted] initially built his empire[redacted] sherry, the dozen or so Ru[redacted]

[redacted]o be [redacted]nies [redacted]eñor [redacted]mics [redacted]eeds [redacted]tiza- [redacted]they [redacted]ving [redacted]s for [redacted]men [redacted]fully [redacted]orld- [redacted]axes [redacted]cam- [redacted]ange [redacted]ticu- [redacted]y as [redacted]d a [redacted]etas [redacted]it [redacted]end [redacted]kept expanding in the 1970s, long after the first warning signs of a world-wide economic crisis had appeared.

Señor José Joaquin Isasa president of Domecq, admits they might be interested in acquiring something out of the wreckage of the Rumasa empire in Jerez or in the Rioja wine region of northern Spain.

But, he says, the government in Madrid must first make the Rumasa *bodegas* financially shipshape before they can be offered to private buyers.

The communist-run workers' commissions, the strongest union of Jerez *bodega* workers, oppose outright any return of the Rumasa companies to the private sector. But their biggest fear is for the 1,200 Rumasa employees, many of whose jobs, in pure economic terms, look doomed.

Daughter's flight upsets minister

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

The 17-year-old daughter of one of the most powerful men in Laos has presented awkward political and personal problems to her own country and to the Thai Government. Kamkeo Keobounphan, whose father, Mr Sisavat Keobounphan, is Interior Minister has fled into northern Thailand with her boyfriend.

Her father has asked the Thais to send her home but, according to Thai officials, she has refused to go, claiming she is a political refugee.

In a direct challenge to her father, who is in charge of national security, law and order and the plice, the girl had told Thai officials that Laos "totally lacks freedom", that she is not able to travel about and not free to contact friends.

She also says she and Thai Pila, a 22-year-old teacher, will never be separated and wnat to settle in the United States.

The Thai Government fears the incident may jeopardize its improving relations with Laos, now warmer than they have been since the Communist victory in 1975.

Thailand recently made a goodwill gift of rice to Laos and new trade barter deals are under consideration. Increased contacts between the two nations will be discussed when Mr Sisavat comes to Bangkok later this month for an official visit arranged some time ago.

A Thai Foreign Ministry official said Thailand would not hinder attempts by Mr Sisavat to persuade his daughter to return home. Thailand hoped they could reach an understanding, the official said, as the problem seemed to be personal rather than political.

However, officials in the north say Kamkeo appears determined not to go home.

Russia takes Briton to its heart

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow

Peter Donohoe, the British prize-winning pianist last night ended a series of concerts which has taken Russia by storm, with rapturous applause and repeated standing ovations. On Sunday night, he was called back for 11 encores after an extremely successful two-hour recital at the Tchaikovsky Hall in Moscow.

Donohoe, aged 30, has acquired superstar status in Russia since he came joint second in the Tchaikovsky piano competition in July, 1982. "Russians have taken him to their hearts", one critic noted.

The 1982 Tchaikovsky award was controversial since many members of the audience – and some judges – felt strongly that Donohoe should have received the gold medal. Instead the first prize was withheld and he shared second prize with a Russian pianist.

Only two Britons, John Ogden and John Lill, have ever won the Tchaikovsky competition.

Donohoe, who has since become well known on the international concert circuit, said he was delighted at the ecstatic Russian reaction, but declined to say whether he thought it vindicated the view that he should have been awarded the gold medal.

Donohoe gave concerts in Leningrad, Vilnius, Tbilisi and Moscow, performing Brahms, Beethoven, Prokofiev and Ravel. He has also performed Tchaikovsky and Rakhmaninov with the Georgian tenor, Paata Buchuladze, who has been invited to sing in *Aida* at Covent Garden in April.

Tickets for the concerts have sold out, and are changing hands on the black market for up to £50.

Bread riots kill four in Tunisia

Tunis (Reuter) – Four people have been killed in rioting in Tunisia since Thursday, the Tunisian Interior Ministry said yesterday.

In a statement quoted by the Tunisian news agency, the Ministry said security forces were now in control but there had been violent incidents and public and private property had been looted.

Diplomatic sources said that in the city of Kasserine troops were on patrol yesterday in jeeps and armoured personnel carriers and schools and Government offices had been closed.

The riots, which were in the Kabili, El Hamma, Kasserine and Gafsa areas, were provoked by "jobless and idlers", the Ministry said.

Earlier, medical sources said gunfire killed three people and wounded 19 in riots in Kasserine, 125 miles from here in the depressed south-west of the country after sharp increases in the price of bread. The Interior Ministry statement did not link the riots to price rises.

Government officials said there were also incidents in Douz and Kabili, on the edge of the Sahara.

The news agency said President Habib Bourguiba chaired a meeting yesterday morning attended by Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister, and the Ministers of Defence and the Interior.

Government-controlled bread prices rose by 70 per cent on Sunday and angry youths attacking a supermarket in Kasserine were quelled by police using tear gas and small arms, one source told Reuters

Local residents said the rioters burned shops, cars and a petrol station and attacked a National Guard office. The city was described by diplomatic sources yesterday as tense but quiet.

Subsidy for Opus Dei's university slashed

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Socialists and Basque nationalists joined forces in the Navarran regional parliament to drastically cut the annual subsidy for the University of Navarra, which is run by the powerful Roman Catholic organization Opus Dei, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

The regional parliament in Pamplona approved a subsidy of only 32m pesetas (£142,000) for the 1984 calandar year for the university, compared with an average of 268m pesetas (£1.2m) per year over the past four years.

In the political deal, and over the protests of right-wing parties, the Basque Nationalist Party voted with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party to reduce funding for elementary and secondary schools operated by the Roman Catholic church or privately.

As their part of the bargain, the Socialists voted with the Basque nationalists to sharply increase the budget for *Ikastolas*, schools dedicated to the teaching of the Basque language, history and culture.

Only 195m pesetas was originally budgeted for the *Ikastolas*, but this sum was raised to 307m pesetas, the *Ikastolas* have an enrolment of 6,500. The university has an enrolment of 9,500 students in regular courses.

Even the right wing joined in the fiscal assault on the Opus Dei's centre of higher learning. A delegate for the Popular Alliance a party which opposed the deal between the Socialists and the Basque nationalists – proposed allotting 35m pesetas for the creation of a state university in Navarra.

● GENEVA: In a New Year Episcopal Manifesto to 500 Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops world wide, Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, aged 78, the traditionalist Roman Catholic archbishop, denounced "the unchecked spread of heresies in a church that has become like an occupied city" (Alan McGregor writes).

"Perplexity is ever more evident among all those who desire to live according to faith and morality," he said, in criticizing the effects of Vatican reforms. "If we remain silent about this we are like accomplices". The manifesto was issued from the Econe Seminary, founded by Mgr Lefebvre.







The Nigerian coup

Few tears for the corrupt politicians who brought about their own downfall

By Kenneth Mackenzie

"Nobody will shed a tear for the outgoing administration", a Nigerian lawyer said in London yesterday. And the general reaction from expatriate Nigerians – surprisingly to observers – is not one of outrage against the soldiers but one of angry disappointment about the failure of the civilian politicians.

A man who played a leading part in drawing up the constitution the military have now suspended would only say mildly that the coup was "most unfortunate, a setback". (He wished to remain anonymous, like most people interviewed, because of nervousness about the unpredictability of military men in power.)

The constitutional expert claimed that there was little wrong with the document that he and others had spent so many months working at in the Constituent Assembly. The trouble had come with the people who administered the constitution.

For instance, the constitution had provided for a code of conduct for politicians, with a bureau to administer it which was meant to receive declarations of assets from all ministers, and for a tribunal to hear complaints and investigate instances of corruption.

The Shagari government failed to appoint members to the tribunal. No cases were heard. Only the President and the Vice-President declared their assets. A party hack was appointed as chairman of the bureau.

There was similar inaction over the allegations of electoral malpractices in the August election. A lawyer pointed out that court hearings since had produced proof that named electoral officers had fiddled the figures in favour of the governing party (24,000 became 224,000 in one instance). But no one has been prosecuted.

A Nigerian businessman recalled that it was not unusual to see rows of private jets lined up at Kaduna airport. Many belonged to people in or closely connected to the government, and it was impossible to believe that they represented wealth honestly acquired.

Government ministers, whose salaries were known, were seen to be living on a totally different scale, with mansions and Rolls-Royces in London, for instance.

British businessmen dealing with Nigeria were hesitant to express any opinion about future prospects untill the personalities and policies of the new military administration become more clear. But they were encouraged by [illegible] that many of the new [illegible] associated with the [illegible] regime of General [illegible] Mohammed (July [illegible] February 1976) [illegible] drastic purges then [illegible] administrators and [illegible] vants.

Journalists expressed anxiety about whether the soldiers would continue to allow the freedom of the press that Nigeria had become accustomed. One doubted whether the military would appreciate satirical articles.

In previous military regimes in Nigeria the journalists managed to maintain considerable independence and criticism to criticize. This was in the face of difficulties in the military governor [illegible] had a reporter flogged, but was later forced to apologise and make restitution.

The immediate economic problems the military regime will face are formidable and are well known. According to Nigerian exiles, a more crucial challenge will be whether they can alter the basic Nigerian materialism that has bred the endemic corruption.

It is accepted that politicians and civil servants regard it as their first priority to make money, not to serve the public.

The most depressing statistic emerging recently is that of the young graduates emerging from Nigerian universities and seeking to join the civil service, most applied to the customs and excise department.

The purges page 10



General Murtala Mohammed: Scourge of corrupt administrators.

An ardent nationalist at the helm

Washington (NYT) – Major-General Mohammed Buhari, who has assumed power in the aftermath of Saturday's military coup in Nigeria, is described by diplomats as an ardent nationalist who is tough, self-assured and somewhat austere.

"If anyone was going to take things over, it would have been him", an American diplomat who knows him said. "He has a lot of drive and a lot of interest in doing something for his country".

The general who is 41, is described by diplomats here as moderate to slightly conservative politically. he is the seventh leader of Africa's most populous country since it gained independence from Britain in 1960.

Like President Shehu Shagari, whom he deposed, the general comes from the predominantly Muslim north of the country. A former Oil Minister in the military Government that ceded power to civilian leadership in 1979, General Buhari is expected to pay even greater attention to the oil sector, which is responsible for 90 per cent of the country's foreign income.

In a radio address, General Buhari sought to reassure the nation, still under a dawn-to-dusk curfew, that conditions would now improve.

"Every effort will be made to ensure that the difficult and degrading conditions under which we are living are ameliorated. We shall do our best to settle genuine payments to which the Government is committed," he stated.

Earlier this year, General Buhari commanded a Nigerian unit at Jos, in the north. A border dispute had erupted in the north-east, near Lake Chad, and there had been skirmishes with troops from Chad. The area is also a favourite of smugglers.

A Washington foreign affairs analyst who followed that campaign said that the general took a pretty tough line up there. "It was not a big operation but he closed the border for a while and kept things under very tight control. One could conclude that he is a fair representative of the Nigerian military", the analyst said.

British firms have £2,000m at stake

By John Lawless

British companies have more than £2,000m directly at stake in Nigeria, representing at least 40 per cent of all foreign investment in the country.

The figure would have been considerably higher but for a decree four years ago, under a "Nigerianization" programme, which required the largest firms to make a two-stage divestment of 60 per cent of their shares.

With the new year holiday coinciding with the coup, and telephone and telex lines cut, all the British companies were yesterday out of touch with their Nigerian-based managers.

The fact that Major-General Mohammed Buhari – a petroleum minister in the military government which handed over power in 1979 – has not ushered in a leftist regime should guarantee against expropriations.

Companies invested in Nigeria have continued to make profits from still-surging local demand. Unilever, for instance, whose companies have a trading history going back two centuries, is understood to have made about £10m before tax in the third quarter of last year.

Through the United Africa Company and Lever Brothers, it is in soap and margarine manufacture, textiles and motor assembly, printing and packaging and retains a stake in the Kingsway Department Stores. Although its expatriate staff has been cut to 40 of the 1,500 managers, like all other major foreign investors, it has kept management control of its 40 per cent-owned companies.

Unilever, through its joint venture operations, is probably the largest foreign company in Nigeria outside the oil sector. It recently opened two new breweries, has interests in a timber mill, a building supplies business and in electrical contracting and represents other foreign suppliers, such as Caterpillar earthmoving equipment.

Smaller firms have been tempted into the chaotic market because of the continuing returns. But they have done so with great caution. A report published in September by the Tropical Africa Advisory Group, the body of businessmen which guides the British Government on foreign trade policy, listed five reasons why "British investors' confidence seems to have been damaged over the years". The first was "periodic military interventions in government".

By far the largest number of policies against political risks under the Export Credits Guarantee Department's overseas investment insurance scheme are for investments in Nigeria: 35 out of 187. If all those were to be lost, ECGD would have to pay out £22m.

Of more immediate importance, however, are the several hundred million pounds' worth of trade debts that are still outstanding from Nigeria. Having had talks with Nigerian officials in December about a possible rescheduling or refinancing of these debts, ECGD is engaged on an exercise to discover exactly how much is owed to major exporters.

How country learnt of the military takeover

The coup led by Major-General Mohammed Buhari was announced by Brigadier Saleh Abacha, a little-known officer. His words on Lagos radio at 8.30 am on Saturday, were:

"You are all living witnesses to the grave economic predicament and uncertainty which an inept and corrupt leadership has imposed on our beloved nation for the past four years.

"I am referring to the harsh, intolerable conditions under which we are now living. Our economy has been hopelessly mismanaged. We have become a debtor and a beggar nation."

The radio later broadcast a "special federal military announcement" spelling out details of the new regulations and ordering politicians and senior non-elected federal and state officials to vacate their offices and report immediately to police stations.

The new federal military Government had decreed the suspension of the 1979 civilian constitution "relating to all elective and appointive offices and representative institutions including the office of the President, state governors, federal and state executive councils, special advisers, special assistants, the establishment of the National Assembly and the houses of Assembly, including the formation of political parties."

Opec awaits decision on membership

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Confirmation that Nigeria will remain a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) is being eagerly awaited by financial markets, the North Sea oil industry and by Opec itself.

The country's new leader has already said that Nigeria will continue to be a member and as a former Minister of Petroleum and leader of Nigeria's delegation to Opec meetings in the late 1970s he will be aware of the effect that a change in Nigeria's oil policy could have on an already fragile Opec price and production agreement.

The effect of Nigeria's withdrawal from Opec and entry into the world oil markets without Opec restrictions would put considerable downward pressure on North Sea oil prices and on sterling, which is adversely affected by a cut in the dollar-denominated price of North Sea production.

The announcement by Nigeria during the recent Opec ministerial meeting in Geneva that it would withdraw from membership if a new production quota was not granted sent the pound to a new low. Although the withdrawal threat was dismissed within Opec as a Nigerian bargaining lever, it was taken more seriously by the North Sea industry.

Nigerian and North Sea crude oils are directly comparable in quality and Nigeria has already said that any price cut by Britain would be more than met. This warning was an important factor in the decision of the British National Oil Corporation – the state-run oil trading company – to resist customer pressure for a price cut in the week before Christmas.

Opec will also hope that Nigeria will stick to the present price and production quotas it endorsed on December 8 in Geneva.

During the last year Nigeria regularly produced 200,000 barrels of oil a day above its Opec agreed quota of 1.3 million bpd (North Sea production is now running at 2.4 million bpd). This was explained by a need to increase foreign currency earnings, and by some of the more cynical Opec analysts as a way for the previous regime to earn cash to reward certain influential people who had helped in the election campaign.

Welcome in Damascus: Turmoil in Jerusalem

High spirits: The Rev Jesse Jackson and President Assad of Syria in Damascus yesterday.

Assad greets Jesse Jackson

Damascus (Reuter) – The Rev Jesse Jackson, the American black civil rights leader, met President Assad of Syria here yesterday and said afterwards he hoped that a decision on his attempt to free a captured US pilot was imminent.

He met President Assad for an hour and a half at a villa outside Damascus and later at his hotel said: "We are at a very sensitive stage of this appeal. We hope fully before this day is over we will have a final judgment. I intend to say nothing until the final decision has been made."

A Syrian presidential spokesman said the Syrian leadership would discuss "with concern" the matter of freeing Lieutenant Robert Goodman, who was shot down on a bombing raid over Syrian-held areas of Lebanon on December 4.

"Jackson asked President Assad on the humanitarian level for the release of the pilot", the spokesman said. "President Assad gave a promise to Jackson that the Syrian authorities will discuss this matter with concern."

Mr Jackson said the meeting had been "very good and warm" and that President Assad "appeared to be in good health and in good spirits".

The Syrian leader has been recovering since November, officially from an appendix operation, though it is widely believed that he suffered a heart attack.

Mr Jackson, who is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination this year, is the first American to meet President Assad since his illness. Even President Reagan's Middle East envoy, Mr Donald Rumsfeld, has not had a meeting with the Syrian leader since then.

Rail blasts claimed by Arab group

Tripoli, Lebanon (Reuter) – A message claiming that an "Armed Arab Struggle Organization" was responsible for two New Year's Eve bombings in southern France was issued to the press here yesterday.

Written in Arabic and French and addressed to the French people, it said: "We will not let only our children weep for the blood of the Baalbek martyrs" – an apparent reference to a French air raid in November on a pro-Iranian Shia Muslim guerrilla base at the Lebanese city of Baalbek. The note was handed to journalists by an unidentified man.

The "Armed Arab Struggle Organization" is a little known group believed to have made occasional claims to responsibility for previous bombings.

The bombs in France, which killed four people and injured more than 50, exploded within half an hour of each other, one in Marseilles railway station and another in a train which had left Marseilles for Paris.

Israel reopens Awali crossing

Awali Bridge, Lebanon (Reuter) – Long lines of vehicles and crowds of pedestrians began moving slowly through this Israeli checkpoint into southern Lebanon yesterday as Israeli troops reopened the crossing after a three-day shutdown.

At mid-morning, several hours after the bridge reopened, about a thousand pedestrians and a queue of lorries nearly a mile long were still waiting to cross.

The bridge, and two other Israeli-controlled crossing points into southern Lebanon, have been closed since last Thursday evening.

State-run Beirut radio said a second checkpoint at Bisri Bridge about 10 miles inland had also been reopened, there was no word on the third crossing point at Niha in the Chouf mountains.

At the Awali bridge, pedestrians waited for up to an hour to cross as Israeli soldiers and militiamen of their right-wing Lebanese ally, Major Saad Haddad, inspected the identity documents of all travellers.

● HAIFA: Major Haddad remained in serious condition in an Israeli hospital here yesterday, suffering from exhaustion, a hospital spokesman said.

According to local media reports, he is suffering from cancer but hospital officials have refused to elaborate on his illness.

● SIDON: An Israeli Army vehicle was blown up and set on fire yesterday in a village east of Sidon in the fourth anti-Israeli attack since the weekend (AFP reports).

Foreign Ministry officials strike

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

Israeli Foreign Ministry staff yesterday went on strike for more pay – with inflation predicted soon to top 250 per cent.

They want parity status, at least, with employees of the Mossad intelligence agency.

Widespread unrest in the country's large public sector has already spread to the Defence and Interior Ministries, Labour and Welfare, Transport and Agriculture, the Inland Revenue Department and the state-owned electricity supply industry. About 40,000 workers are involved.

The Foreign Ministry staff yesterday barred non-employees from their Jerusalem office. Diplomatic mail was not accepted or distributed and no diplomatic passports were issued. A spokesman said the sanctions would be toughened unless there was agreement in principle to their demands.

The public service action comes at a time when the Government is considering drastically cutting public spending to reduce a £3.5bn balance of payments shortfall. Mr Cohen-Orgad, the Finance Minister, said the savings were vital to avert economic disaster. He acknowledged his proposed measures will increase unemployment, and erode earnings.

The Cabinet, which discussed the economic situation on Sunday, directed the minister to initiate negotiations immediately.

Smile of freedom: Ten-year-old Rocco Lupini, beaming happily in Reggio Calabria after being released by kidnappers from seven months of captivity. His mother, Signora Fausta Lupini, was freed in November.

EEC and Efta lift final industrial trade barriers

Paris (NYT) – The last formal barriers to industrial free trade between 17 West European nations have disappeared.

The result is one free-trade area covering the 10 members of the European Economic Community and the seven members of the European Free Trade Association. The 17 countries together have a combined market of about 210 million consumers, which is about 25 per cent bigger than the United States domestic market.

The free trade area came into being on Sunday with the ending of an agreement first signed in 1972. That accord progressively eliminated all industrial trade barriers between the EEC and the seven Efta countries – Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

The tariffs and quotas that disappeared mainly affect trade in newsprint and other paper products. Now Scandinavian paper producers effectively have unrestricted access to the EEC. Most other industrial goods have moved freely between the EEC and the association members since 1980.

An immediate commercial problem concerns Canadian newsprint sales to Europe. Newsprint users, particularly in Britain and West Germany, wish to maintain sizable Canadian newsprint imports to prevent the European market becoming dominated by Scandinavian producers.

Negotiations will open soon between the 17 countries and Canada to fix a quota for Canadian newsprint imports.

Officials say the fusing of Europe's two free-trade blocks creates other longer-term political and economy problems.

However, the two blocks remain distinct and with different goals. The EEC remains committed to complete economic integration as well as free trade. The association, which contains four neutral countries, is interested only in free trade and has no federalist ambitions.

The EEC countries, meanwhile have made only disappointing progress so far towards a single European industrial market.

Although they have a joint agricultural policy creating equitable competition between farmers and all member countries, this has become expensive to operate in Britain and West Germany, which pay most of its cost.

Delhi ready to ban Granada TV documentary

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi

A documentary film made by Granada television will be banned in India unless some changes are made, according to Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Foreign Minister. The film tells the story of Subhash Chandra Bose, known throughout India as Netaji – honoured leader.

In a letter to a West Bengal MP, the Foreign Minister says the Government has decided to forbid the screening in India unless corrections are made to "some objectionable features and offending passages."

The MP, Professor S. Battacharya, raised the issue in the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha, urging the Government to protest.

German threat to tax motorway drivers

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

West Germany is threatening to introduce charges on its extensive motorway network if neighbouring countries fo not agree within the next six months to lower or drop tolls on their motorways.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Transport said yesterday that the minister fully understood the anger of ordinary people and transport companies that they had to pay for the use of motorways in France and Italy whereas foreigners were able to used German roads free.

The ministry said discussions were going on within the framework of the European Community to try to reduce this inequality. Germany had already persuaded Austria to cut tolls for German transport companies on the Brenner Stretch of motorway by a quarter. Bonn's aim was the abolition of all charges throughout Western Europe.

Before Christmas, the deputy leader of the Christian Social Union said he would put forward a private Bill to levy an autobahn tax of dm60 (£15) per motorist per year. German drivers would get a licence at the post office, and foreign drivers would have to buy it at the frontier.

Such a charge would infuriate many people, however, and the Auto Club Europa in Stuttgart quickly condemned the idea yesterday. Foreign transport companies especially drive through Germany because it is faster and cheaper

Fatal start to the new year

Bogotá (Reuter and AP) – More than 150 people were killed and 200 injured in attacks, brawls and traffic accidents in Colombia during the new year festivities, police said.

The deaths included 48 people killed in Medellin and 14 murdered in Bogotá on Sunday alone.

In Castro, Brazil, four people were killed and 15 were missing after more than 60 people plunged 35ft into the Iapo River when a suspension cable and foundation post snapped on a wooden footbridge.

In Milan, a 21-year-old policeman, Signor Giovanni Bottaro, was in critical condition after accidentally shooting himself in the stomach as he drew out his pistol to fire into the air.

Dissident tells of Riviera offer

Paris (Reuter) – The Polish authorities offered Mr Adam Michnik, the imprisoned dissident, a Christmas "holiday" on the French Riviera to avoid having to bring him to trial, Mr Michnik said in a letter published here.

He implied the proposed holiday meant permanent emigration and said that he had refused because accepting would have amounted to "moral suicide". His letter, addressed to the Polish Interior Minister, was printed in *Liberation*.

In Warsaw, Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, has sent a confidential letter to General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader. Mrs Danuta Walesa said. She declined to discuss its contents.

Army major to be flogged

Karachi (Reuter) – A retired Pakistani Army major will be publicly flogged here today for raping his sister-in-law at gun point in 1980.

Ghulam Sabir Shah, aged 40, is to receive 10 lashes at a sports stadium for raping Ghazala Qureshi, a 22-year-old teacher.

Wet Leningrad

Moscow (Reuter) – The worst floods for many years have badly damaged large areas of Leningrad as the River Neva rose 8ft above normal.

Italian blast

Portici (Reuter) – A passer-by was killed when a prison employee's car was blown up here in what appeared to be the first guerrilla action of the year in Italy. The attack could be linked with a recent hunger strike by Red Brigades prisoners in Sardinia.

Knights fall out



Sir Edmund Hillary has criticized the New Zealand Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, for stopping a party of handicapped Japanese climbers scaling Mount Cook, New Zealand's highest peak. Sir Edmund said the Prime Minister's action was highly undesirable.

Plane crashes

Amman (Reuter). – A Jordanian military transport plane has crashed in the Qatraneh area near the Amman-Aqaba highway, killing 13 people, including 10 soldiers.

Thai alert

Bangkok (AFP) – Vietnamese forces and Khmer Rouge guerrillas have begun fighting again, along the Thai-Cambodian border. A Thai Army spokesman said troops were on alert to prevent the clashes spilling over into Thai territory.

Gulf ferry

Abu Dhabi (AFP) – Iran has inaugurated its first ferry service across the Gulf since the war with Iraq ended regular maritime traffic between Iran and its neighbours. A twice-weekly service from the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas to Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates will open next Tuesday.

Court scuffles

Cologne (Reuter). – Scuffles broke out between court officials and demonstrators as the trial opened of 10 Turks charged with the armed occupation of the Turkish Consulate-General here 14 months ago, when 70 people were held at gunpoint.

Hunger strike

Berlin (Reuter) – Two jailed East German women anti-nuclear campaigners have gone on hunger strike to protest against the possibility of being expelled to the West, friends in East Berlin said. They are Baerbel Bohley, aged 39, and Ulrike Poppe, aged 30.

Polisario tally

Paris (Reuter) – The Polisario Front said its forces had killed 75 Moroccan soldiers and destroyed 23 vehicles in heavy fighting in the Western Sahara. The front claims to have killed 329 Moroccans and destroyed 123 vehicles over the past four days.

Polish tragedy

Warsaw (AFP) – Fire swept through part of a sugar refinery near Opole, south-west Poland on New Year's Day killing four people who were sleeping. Twelve others were rescued.

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SPECTRUM

As *The Far Pavilions* opens a new mini-series on television tonight, **Ivor Davis** reports on the invention of a new weapon in the American ratings war. Below, **David Hewson** looks at a rival British attempt to outgun Hollywood

Pulling in the crowds once nightly

Hollywood

When *The Thornbirds* was aired on American TV. audiences on three of the four successive nights topped the 45 million mark. putting the mini-series among the top ten most watched TV programmes in United States history.

When the 18 hour series *Winds of War* – at $45m one of the costliest films ever made – was aired in February last year. more than 50 million viewers a night followed the adventures of Captain Victor "Pug" Henry (played by Robert Mitchum) in the Second World War.

There was joy in the executive suites of NBC and ABC as the awesome figures came in. For *Winds of War*. ABC charged $350,000 per advertising minute, and willing customers such as the Ford Motor Company. Miller Brewing and IBM enabled the network to rake in $32m from commercial breaks.

Not surprisingly, then, mini-series have become regular fare on television screens here. A decade or more ago Hollywood would probably have turned *Winds of War* or *Thornbirds* into three-hour big screen epics. In fact there was serious talk of making Colleen McCullough's best-selling novel about Australia into a movie with Robert Redford and Jane Fonda in the roles eventually played on television by Richard Chamberlain and Rachel Ward.

The mini-series – usually made up for six 90-minute episodes played night after night as a ratings blitzkreig in the United States, but week-by-week in Britain – is cheaper than its cinematic equivalent, using less costly television directors and actors who specialize in the more humble demands of the small screen.

Audiences are large and more predictable than those for a film. That means that there are no huge rewards like the unexpectedly vast returns of cinema pictures like *Star Wars* – but then there are no financial disasters like *Heaven's Gate*, either. And for less than the cost of one 90- to 120-minute film. you can fill up to 12 hours (if you take in advertising time) of peak time with a tailor-made product.

The networks have turned the mini-series into a popular art form. They are preceded by expensive publicity campaigns and as the series unfolds they gather. it is hoped, rolling audiences who become hooked.

The real pacemaker of the mini-series in the US was *Roots*, 1977. based on Alex Haley's best-selling book. It was followed by *Centennial*, based on James Michener's novel, which didn't do as well as *Roots*. *Holocaust*. an account of what happened to the Jews in the Second World War, was a big hit. as were *Roots. The Next Generation. The Winds of War* and *Thornbirds*.

Thornbirds producer Stan Margulies. who along with documentary film-maker David Wolper produced *Roots*, credits British shows such as the *Forsyte Saga* and *Upstairs, Downstairs* as the forerunners of the mini-series.

Margulies, a former newspaper reporter and film publicist, points out that "the success of the mini-series is even more important to American TV because commercial TV is losing part of its audience to cable. And the series is one way to get them back".

Before *Roots*, audiences had their appetites whetted by classy British imports such as *Brideshead Revisited*. But it was the success of *Roots*, seen by millions for six nights running. that convinced the networks that there were huge profits to be made.

"The night *Roots* first went on the air we all spent the entire day calling each other to ask. 'do you think anyone will watch it?' Nobody really anticipated what would happen," said Margulies.

"Everyone tried to jump onto the bandwagon. As always happens, TV never fails to try and kill the bird that lays the golden eggs. Shows that should never have become mini-series were made and it almost killed the genre entirely. Too many people said, 'God, I love this story, its a three-hour movie and we can blow it up a little and make it six—and we've got a mini-series'."

Mini-series began to draw poor ratings, but the success of *Shogun*, based on the James Clavell novel, revived the genre.

Margulies said: "My criterion for a winning series is one that has a historical background with enough sweep and substance to carry it for several nights."

With prices soaring for commercials, it is not surprising that each network has a big series on the way for later this year.

Wolper and Margulies have just completed a $9m new series called *Mystic Warriors*, which will run for five hours and is based on the book *Wanta'yo* by Ruth Beebe Hill, and is described as an Indian *Roots*. It has a cast of unknowns. Later this year Margulies plans to go to Egypt to shoot the saga of Pharoah Akhenaten who was married to Nefertite, with a script by Carmen Culver who adapted *The Thornbirds* for TV.

Another project, *One Ten Shanghai Road* is set in China during the Mao revolution and will run for six hours.

American viewers will also get the chance to choose from biblical, racy and historical series in the months to come. *AD* has been shooting in the Middle East for more than a year while *George Washington* offers a look at early America. It stars Barry Bostnick, Jacqueline Smith, Patty Duke, Richard Kiley and Robert Stack, and includes 186 speaking parts.

Shirley Conran's novel *Lace* will be a mini-series as will Robert Louis Stevenson's *Master of Ballantrae* with Michael York. *Master of the Game*, with Dyan Cannon, Ian Charleson and Harry Hamlin will cover "one hundred years and three continents," and was shot in Kenya, London, Nice and New York.

The First Olympics – in this Olympic year – features Angela Lansbury and David Ogden Stiers, late of *M*A*S*H*, *Celebrity* is taken from Tommy Thompson's novel.

"A successful mini-series," Margulies says, "should take viewers to places they wish they could go themselves, and bring the exotic into the living room. That as always one of the great attractions of the movies. They tried to do it with *Princess Daisy* (based on the Judith Krantz best-seller) but it didn't work because they spent most of the money on the sets and the locations. It looked beautiful. But the first requirement is that the characters and personal stories be magnetic and fascinating. Audiences don't want travelogues or home movies – they're bored by that on TV"



Levar Burton as Kunta Kinte in *Roots* and, right, Sneh Gupta as Shushila preparing for suttee in *The Far Pavilions*

Big names, historical settings and transatlantic appeal

Britain's latest mini-series. *The Far Pavilions*, begins a three-night run on Channel 4 tonight and could well set the shape of television drama for the future. The British have dabbled with the genre before; Central TV made *Kennedy*, and Granada is about to deliver *The Jewel in The Crown*, based on Paul Scott's Raj Quartet. But *The Far Pavilions*, from M. M. Kaye's book of Victorian India, goes much further than these in casting aside literary pretensions and relying on Hollywood razzamatazz, pure and simple.

When it makes its American debut on Home Box Office in the spring, it will be the first British-made mini-series to have penetrated the lucrative United States cable network. For its maker, the independent company Goldcrest, it will probably mean a small profit for the first time since it took the plunge into large scale production. And for anyone who thought that television drama could survive unscathed when the bonds of broadcasting dogma are shattered by the twin drive of technology and a government unmoved by past traditions of Reithian ideas, it contains an ominous message: the formula has arrived.

That formula, in the frank words of Mike Wooller, Goldcrest's managing director of television, consists of big stars, glamorous, preferable historical settings, and transatlantic appeal.

"We would find it hard to sell *The Jewell In The Crown* in America", says Wooller. "If we can't sell in America, we can't get a return. We have to work for the mass market."

So, in *The Far Pavilions*, the leading role of Anjuli, an Indian princess, goes to Amy Irving, a familiar star in America and one-time girlfriend of Steven Spielberg. The casting, which is somewhat bizarre, since Miss Irving in heavy Indian makeup looks like a Mary Quant cast-off from 1968, hung heavily on financial considerations. The result may jar on British eyes, but the Americans are unconcerned. Jane Deknatel, HBO's vice-president, is ecstatic about *The Far Pavilions*. "It is going to be a massive hit. Although this is the most expensive film we have bought we are sure this is the kind of film our viewers want to see", she says.

Goldcrest's discovery that transatlantic pop drama is the mother-lode of television means that the company itself looks nothing like a heavyweight as it did two years ago when it first announced its intention to become Britain's largest television programme company independent of the BBC and ITV. Its work for Channel 4 has produced one popular success, *The Wine Programme*, but that is likely to come to an end. Channel 4 wants the company to produce another series, but, according to Wooller, the effort would hardly be justified. The money from a British showing is low on the understanding that Goldcrest could make a profit from sales abroad. They have failed to materialize.

"Jancis and the witty script make the programme for Channel 4 but militate against it selling in America, where no one knows her", says Wooller with a shrug. "I think it highly unlikely we will do another series."

Goldcrest's prestige project of filming 50 Shakespeare sonnets has ground to a halt. Some 15 of the sonnets, using artists like Claire Bloom and Ben Kingsley, are completed and will be seen on Channel 4, but foreign buyers have found the project too upmarket for their tastes.

"There is no doubt at all that my emphasis is going to move into the drama mini-series area and made for television movies for HBO. It doesn't disappoint me as long as we can go on making good upmarket material as well."

At present, that means that, in addition to looking at mini-series on a Monte Carlo casino and Frederick Forsyth's *The Devil's Alternative*, Goldcrest is also thinking about producing a version of Waugh's *Scoop*. But documentaries and serious drama are going to be a small part of its operations, and it has shelved for good any ideas it had about starting a 24-hour news service.

The lessons of Goldcrest's rapid discovery of where its future lies in television are not simply financial ones. Britain has only recently woken up to the fact that, through cable, satellite, home video and the arrival of Channel 4, a vast explosion in the production of television material (though, not necessarily, its consumption) is now taking place. It seemed logical to believe that a proliferation of media would lead to greater diversity in product.

What is happening in television drama would seem to shatter this myth. The present obsession with ratings has led the BBC to schedule another expensive, glamorous and pop mini-series, *Thornbirds*, in January in the hope of winning back some of the audience it lost in the autumn. Should that and *The Far Pavillions* gain large audiences, and *The Jewel In The Crown* lower ratings, will that make Granada's more literary product a failure? And if it does, will not Granada, when it has recovered from the calumny, be tempted to turn to the formula for its next venture into drama?

moreover... Miles Kington

Having the last word

Christmas would not be Christmas without the BBC managing to trip over its own feet at least once. Last year they managed it by repeating a vintage Maigret episode in which Maigret was not even involved. This year they succumbed to a common BBC ailment: an excess of good taste.

Alan Melville, the broadcaster, died last week. His death, by a curious coincidence, occurred the day before Radio 4 was due to repeat an edition of *Quote, Unquote* on which Alan Melville talked about death. He always, he said, looked at *The Times* every day to see if his obituary was in it. One day it *had* been in it. Luckily, it turned out to be the obituary of a completely different Alan Melville, a cricketer.

The idea of broadcasting Alan Melville talking about *The Times* obituaries on the very day his real obituary was due to appear proved to much for the poor old BBC, so they took the programme off, and replaced it. The BBC, in other words, had a fit of trembling cowardice, and lost a golden opportunity to take advantage of its own good luck. When a star dies, the BBC's normal reaction is to cobble together a rush "tribute", which more often than not seems to be collected droppings from the Michael Parkinson show. In Alan Melville's case, things were very different. A programme was going out featuring Melville himself. Not only that, but it featured him talking in his own lighthearted manner about facing death.

Handed this gift on a plate, the BBC did what you might expect it to do; it ordered the gift and the plate to be locked away, where nobody could see them.

Now, we all know that death is a taboo subject. It is, in other words, something so delicate and sensitive that we talk about it all the time. The BBC talks about it all the time, especially on the news. The news on television is a licensed form of video nasty. It is hard to get on to TV news unless you have just killed someone, just been killed, or just installed a weapon capable of a lot of newsworthy killing. But if you have ventured to make a joke or two about your own obituary, and then have the bad taste to die, be sure the BBC will not let you be heard joking about it.

Broadcasters who intend to die at some time in the future and who do not want to get into the trembling hands of the BBC Tribute Department, should perhaps get in touch with the German video-maker who offers people the chance to put their last will and testament on video tape. You can, apparently, be filmed in any situation you like, such as in a businesslike pose at a desk with a telephone, though I know that in my case this would lead to endless difficulties ....

Me: (to camera) "This is the last will and testament of Miles Kington. No part of this will and testament may be reproduced without permission from me. Or from whoever's handling that sort of thing. Right, here we go then. (The phone rings). I'm sorry, we'll be back with the will in a moment. Hello? Oh, hello, it's you. Yes, I am busy. Actually, I'm just recording my will, but you won't get anything if you don't ring off now."

Recording a voice on video strikes me as rather banal, actually, rather like registering your fingertips and calling it art, but making your own television tribute programme – now, that might be useful. Picture the scene at the BBC when news of your death comes through ....

"Apparently old Simon has snuffed it."

"Good Lord. How unexpected. He'd only been very ill for five years."

"Well, the point is, should we do a tribute to him tonight? Bit of Parkinson, bit of old news footage, that sort of thing?"

"Hold on – didn't he send a tribute half-hour about five years ago? Let's put that out instead. Apparently it was free, and God knows, we need the money."

"Shouldn't we have a look at it first? The old Maigret problem you know."

"Simon is hardly likely to make a tribute to himself without featuring himself all the way through. Let's slam it on the television tonight, and just hope he didn't have the bad taste to mention his own death."

Yesterday's hair today

Hair analysis is currently the rage (see, for example, *The Times* Science Report for December 6), and it is good to see Egyptology among the pioneers. In 1898 was found the second cache of royal mummies, who had been hidden for safety 3,000 years earlier in a tomb in the Valley of the Kings. Most of the mummies were suitably labelled, but one in particular lurked anonymously. By her elaborate coiffure and her regal bearing, she was obviously not a person to be trifled with, and was immediately dubbed "the Elder Lady". Less respectfully, she was published as Cairo 61070. Guesses were made as to her identity, but it was left to a radiological team from the University of Michigan to "make her name live" once more. Lateral head radiograms and cluster analysis techniques showed that her facial bones bore a strong resemblance to a lady named Thuyu, mother of the formidable Queen Tiye.

The latter, as a young girl from a provincial city, captivated an emperor, and in turn became the mother of Akhenaten. She was even a political figure in her own right. The final clue to this tempting equation was available in the tomb of Tutankhamun, where a small wooden box contained a lock of hair from Queen Tiye, his grandmother, ion etching and electron microprobe analysis matched this hair with those on the head of Cairo 61070. One wonders whether, if hair analysis can be used on Egyptian queens, if could be used in criminal trials, to prevent innocent people from spending six years of their lives in prison (cf. *Times*, December 7, p. 3).



The mummy found in the tomb of Amenhotep II

FINDINGS

A series on research

Egyptology

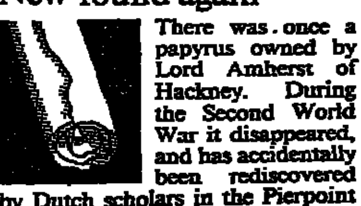
Inside Akhenaton

Concerning Akhenaten, the "heretic" Pharaoh who abolished Egyptian religion at an unpopular stroke and substituted a sole god, sublime in conception by rather easily confounded with Akhenaten himself, speculation continues, and is likely to do so in the absence of his authenticated diaries. He is certainly "the first individual in history"; but was he a saintly forerunner of Moses, or was he more like the unbalanced al-Hakim, fountainhead of the Druze religion? His immediate successors subscribed to the criminal theory, and turned his large open-air temples into convenient building material.

Of the many thousands of such blocks now being recovered by a joint Canadian and Egyptian team, one in particular has recently attracted attention. It contains part of an address by the young reformer, still known by his orthodox name of Amenophis IV. It is fragmentary, but it refers to the vanity of worshipping perishable images, and the transcendent reality of a solar god, who must be the new deity who was shortly to be declared unique. At last a new glimpse into the mind of the man who was to describe Egyptian religion as the "great evil".

Part of a limestone stela of Akhenaton

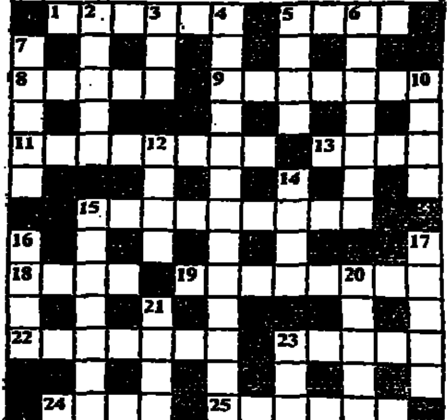
New-found again



There was once a papyrus owned by Lord Amherst of Hackney. During the Second World War it disappeared, and has accidentally been rediscovered by Dutch scholars in the Pierpoint Morgan Library in New York. Its 22 columns are written in Egyptian shorthand, but the underlying language turns out to be Aramaic, the *Lingua franca* of the Near East. The whole text seems to be a religious liturgy, addressed to various Oriental gods, with a strong Babylonian flavour and containing several passages distinctly reminiscent of the Hebrew Psalms. Like the Dead Sea Scrolls, the literature on this will run and run. Ancient Egypt, like us, must have had its ashrams, and its immigrant gurus.

Arch find

The palm for most remarkable recent discovery in Egypt should go to the French, for their work at Balat in Dakhleh oasis, some 200 miles west of the Nile valley. There they have discovered an entire Egyptian colony, dating from the end of the Old Kingdom (c. 2350-2200 BC) with mud-brick houses, massive ramparts, and governmental buildings, objects of domestic or industrial life, and the tombs of it governors, buried with artefacts of a quality surprising in such a provincial place. Especially remarkable was the use of the brick vault in architecture, and the discovery of Egyptian archives on clay tablets, a practice normally reserved for benighted peoples such as Babylonians and Mycenaean Greeks. Perhaps la vie de province *did not stretch to sheets of papyrus for the Balzacs of four thousand years ago?*



Guide arches at Balat. Dotted lines show the original building

Urchin temple

Evidence has been growing that the Ancient Egyptians were the first Egyptologists. It has been known for some time that they restored ancient monuments and piously copied inscriptions; even their tourist graffiti are reverent. (The motives, however, of the lone intellectual who dedicated a fossil sea-urchin, found in the desert, in a temple of the sun god, remain obscure. The urchin is now in the Egyptian Museum, Turin). But the British Museum team excavating at Hermopolis in Middle Egypt have found a Roman processional way upon which ancient plinths and statue bases, by that time already 15 centuries old, had been carefully placed. One would have thought the BM boys need not have gone to Egypt to find Museum Street; but what they are really doing is rescuing an ancient city

Dead letters

The Egypt Exploration Society continues its work at Qasr Ibrim, a fortified rock in the Nile some 35 miles north of the Sudanese frontier. It was garrisoned by the Pharohs, and became partof the southern boundary of the Roman empire. Later it became Nubian bishopric, and was occupied by pipe-smoking mercenaries from Bosnia until AD 1879. It alone has survived the flooding of Lake Nasser. Finds include temples, a podium, a vasilica, the strategic deterrent of a Roman catapult, two of the missing poems of the Roman governor-poet Gallus, letters from two ladies asking for oracles, exercises in Meroitic (an ancient Sudanese language, readable but not understood), diplomatic corespondence from a Nubian princeling in Evelyn Waugh type Greek, textiles, Bosnian jottings, and a dead bishop with his letters testimonial. They could be in for some long seasons.

J. D. Ray

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 238)

ACROSS
1 Diocesan leader (6)
5 Red corundum (4)
8 Scaring (5)
9 Stalemate (7)
11 Indecent (8)
13 Unoccupied (4)
15 Synonym book (9)
18 Firearm hammer (4)
19 Easy job (8)
22 Studying (7)
23 Cured pork (5)
24 Enticement (4)
25 Over there (6)

DOWN
2 Dialect (5)
3 Dried grass (3)
4 Most carefully (13)
5 Inferior (4)
6 Apart from (7)
7 Fetter (5)
10 Foil-like sword (4)
12 Act (4)
14 Factual (4)
15 Rapid composition (7)
16 Crag formation (4)
17 Tiny (5)
20 Mother's brother (5)
21 River deposit (4)
23 Litter basket (3)

SOLUTION TO No 237

ACROSS: 1 Tour de force 9 Epitome 10 Forge 11 RAF 13 Unit 16 Maxi 17 Artery 18 Brat 20 Yell 21 Ablaze 22 Subs 23 Skit 25 Leg 28 Entry 29 Oregano 30 Prehistoric

DOWN: 2 Oribi 3 Roof 4 Ever 5 Orff 6 Carcase 7 Refurbished 8 Legislation 12 Abroad 14 Tat 15 Stable 19 Arbiter 20 Yes 24 Khaki 25 Lych 26 Goes 27 Zero

هكذا من الأصل

FASHION ANNIVERSARI[redacted]enkes

After 50 years in fashion, HARDY AMIES is flattered t[redacted]ments in museums

The making of the [redacted]yle

HARDY AMIES

1934-1984

"I have done my best", says Hardy Amies, "to keep a lot of ladies happy". Mr Amies has been in fashion for exactly 50 years. His contribution to fashion history, he thinks, was "to help to create the British suit, the London suit, when it was a fashionable commodity".

He remembers with shutter speed precision the first suit of his that appeared in *Vogue*, photographed by Cecil Beaton. "It was Cumberland tweed, the jacket in large check, a purple background with flecks of cerise and green. The skirt was flecked tweed: it had a hip-length jacket and a rather modern puffed top to the sleeve. You could put it on the market today. What strikes me about fashion is how little things change."

Hardy Amies's design empire now includes mass-market menswear lines throughout North America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. He designs workwear, lingerie, cosmetics and home furnishings, as well as two couture and ready-to-wear collections a year and a newly launched wholesale range.

The consistent theme that unites these various collections is their quality of "Englishness". He defines that as "usually something to do with the country. Clothes shouldn't look totally out of place in the country. Even a mum's wedding outfit must be acceptable for a country church."

He has a country home in the Cotswolds where his pride and joy are the tennis court (he plays every day at the age of 74) and his garden. "I like individual flowers which one can appreciate, rather than flowers en masse," he says. "I am anti herbaceous borders."

His early background, he admits cheerfully, was not county or country, but suburban. His father worked in the planning department of the old LCC; his mother in one of the last of the court dressmaking houses. That at least was a suitable family setting for his role as number one couturier to the Queen.

"And the Queen is the number one woman in the world", he says. "Of course I have profited from the connexion in that it has given me an aura of respectability. I was especially honoured to have been given the CVO which is a private honour. But I could not consider myself as a friend. The Queen is a professional woman and seeing me is like a visit from her doctor or her hairdresser. After 30 years, she still calls me 'Mr Amies'."

Others suggest that there is a special relationship between the puckish, elegant, entertaining dressmaker and his most special client. She has read the new autobiography that he brings out this spring ("I am shocked that they bothered her with it", he says, sounding very pleased indeed).

The criticism of the Queen's wardrobe (only partly by Amies) on last year's West Coast tour still rankles. He does not, he says with dignity, dress the Queen. She is the arbiter and judge of an outfit to suit the occasion. If the public judges her unfairly, it is because opinion is based entirely on photographs rather than the reality of an outfit in flesh and movement. He suggests in the most discreet way that more attention might perhaps be paid by the Palace to the modern age of communications. "Television," he says, "is simply a word that has never been mentioned." Around his London flat are the traditional grand royal poses in signed photographs.

Amies himself is acutely aware of the changing world. "In the past", he says, "a sexy woman was one who lay on a sofa like an odalisque, smoking a cigarette. Now she is an athletic woman, a swimming star, and she certainly doesn't smoke." I witnessed a nice understanding of changing modes. Hardy Amies had once told me that he reinvented the "sexy suit" for men. He now refers to it (in 1980s parlance) as his "athletic suit". He is wearing it; jacket tailored like a blazer ("not like those 1970s suits with jackets with nipped-in waists and little skirts").

He is now involved more closely with the menswear collections especially for his overseas licencees than with women's wear, which is under the control of Ken Fleetwood, design director for 10 years and one of the half-dozen people he counts among his close friends. Amies attributes his ability to organize his Savile Row-based empire to his army background (he served in the Second World War in the Intelligence Corps). He is straightforward about his plans for the succession. In July, when he will be 75, he plans to stay in the Cotswolds for the major part of the week and leave still more to Ken. But he talks of the year 2001 when he will be 91. In February he will spend another working month in New Yor[redacted] where his faithful manservant Jame[redacted] serves up shepherd's pie in Amies'[redacted] Manhatten apartment.

His London home is now [redacted] relatively small Kensington flat, fille[redacted] with oak furniture polished to waxe[redacted] gloss. He enjoys social life, just as h[redacted] has always enjoyed "dining with the[redacted] best people. Not the smartest people[redacted] but the well-dressed, bright people. [redacted] am flattered and amused that I am[redacted] still asked out so much when I have[redacted] almost given up entertaining."

Hardy Amies's fashion admiration[redacted] is for Molyneux: "He was one of my[redacted] gods. He played a world role and he[redacted] had marvellous taste that showed up[redacted] so well against the sometimes[redacted] doubtful taste of the French."

Although Amies was famous in the [redacted]

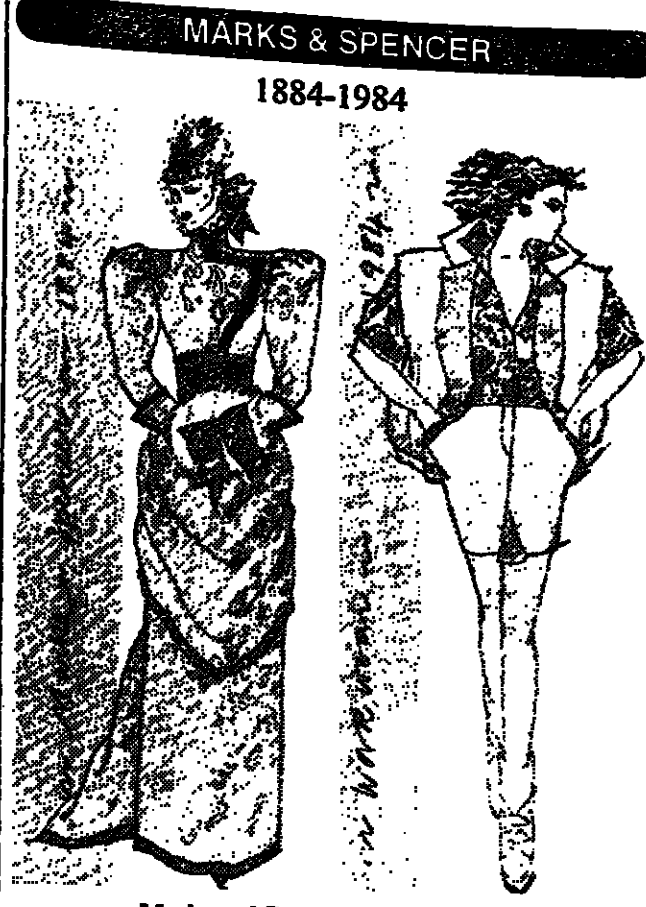
[redacted]g dresses [redacted] elegant [redacted]ss him as [redacted] than a [redacted]s. "Some [redacted]nd other [redacted]ver them [redacted]ered that [redacted]found in [redacted]een worn [redacted]y Amies [redacted]ing daily [redacted]epeatedly [redacted]"And you [redacted]f you try [redacted]ys, tense [redacted]e energy [redacted]metaphor



Hardy Amies in his Kensington home last week: "I am a realist about fashion." Photogra[redacted]

MARKS & SPENCER

1884-1984



Marks and Spencer then and now. From penny bazaar to casual wear.

Next week, Marks and Spencer holds the first fashion show of its centenary year – a show in which sportwear makes all the running.

"Don't ask the price – it's a penny" was the slogan on which Michael Marks set up his market stall in Leeds in 1884. You don't ask how much M & S are spending on centenary celebrations, because, true to their image as a High Street retailer with heart, they are giving money to the people. To commemorate their hundred years of trading, the group has allocated £3.5m to help local community projects. The money has been divided between the 262 stores, with staff selecting worthwhile projects from £5,000 to £25,000.

The fashion policy is no longer based entirely on price. In fact, some of Marks and Sparks's runaway successes have been in "luxury" areas like leather and suede, when the first garments went into selected stores on trial. The latest leather line to be tried out – and to walk out – has been leather skirts, which were the surprise success of last season.

For spring, leisure wear is the growth area with jogging suits and the sports look carried through into regular fashion. Active sports wear, introduced as a few tennis try-outs last summer, is a big M & S story for 1984. Fabrics like towelling and brushed-back cottons all emphasize the sporty theme, with workwear and coordinated casuals important for both sexes.

Marks have also brought changing fashions to the household with bed linen, bathroom and kitchen accessories and recently lights.

The facts and figures always make astounding reading: 20 per cent of everything we wear (and a quarter of the population's undies) come from M & S. The flagship store at Marble Arch sails annually into the *Guinness Book of Records* as taking more money per square foot than any other retailer in the world.

My favourite statistics show that Norway sells enough St Michael peanuts to build twice the height of Mount Everest and that Iceland spends £2 per head of its population with M & S. I wonder if they sell the eskimos ice cream?

JAEGER

1884-1984



Anthony Crickmay

Not-so-liberated lady from the Jaeger calendar.

The tightly-laced stays in Jaegar's centenary calendar are surely photographed with tongue in chic. For "Dr Gustav Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System" was designed to let the skin breathe through simple clothes made entirely from animal hair.

Oscar Wilde's unlikely endorsement of this sensible clothing regime brought it to public notice in Britain in 1884. Its most fervent disciple was a Victorian accountant Lewis Tomalin who made a bonfire of all the family bed linen and cotton undies and set up in business with clothes to support Jaeger's theories.

The Jaeger calendar – on sale now in selected stores – is an imaginative reconstruction in pictures of Jaeger's first hundred years. Its cover features the old curiosity shop stacked with worthy woollens.

Inside, leading fashion photographers take pictures that represent the Jaeger image over the span of the century. The appeal of the Jaeger health cult to the aesthetic movement is elegantly expressed in Norman Parkinson's photograph of an art nouveau interior complete with William Morris furnishings. (Coincidentally William Morris has his own one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1984.) The pure camel hair dressing gown that the nineties lady wears in Parkinson's picture marks Dr Jaeger's search for animal fibres that took him from camels in the Syrian desert to vicunas in the Andes.

Anthony Crickmay's provocative Edwardian picture (above) is followed by John Swannell's poetic evocation of a First World War parting. Swannell also photographs the crisp striped sweater that brings the Jaeger fashion image right up to 1984.

In between come the high fashion years, and especially the magnificent Jaeger coats, photographed on nanny's hallowed ground at the Round Pond in Kensington in the 1920s or with a bobby on the beat by Tony McGee for the 1930s. Norman Parkinson, four dalmations and a pure white wool suit, usher in the 1950s.

As Hardy Amies says elsewhere on this page, it is surprising to see how little the great fashion classics of the twentieth century have changed. Even our own preoccupations with health and fitness, with natural fibres and practical clothing seem almost in tune with the enthusiasts of a century ago.

I do not know what the solemn professor of zoology and his disciples would make of the glossy Jaeger calendar. But I think that they would approve of the clothes.

[redacted]

Krizia's spotty dogs in [redacted]Kerr.

Since the Italians do everythi[redacted] with style, Mariuccia Mand[redacted] will be celebrating Krizi[redacted] thirtieth birthday not just wit[redacted] grand party, but also by openi[redacted] her newly restored $6m palaz[redacted] in Milan.

Although Krizia set up [redacted] business 30 years ago, the re[redacted] anniversary should perhaps b[redacted] of 1968, when Mariuccia starte[redacted] using the distinctive, witty an[redacted] technically dazzling anima[redacted] motifs in the knitwear collec[redacted]tion. The animals, worked in [redacted] complex tapestry of stitches i[redacted] intarsia, were at first relatively domestic: sheep, butterflies, [redacted] cat, a dragonfly. With each season, they seem to get more wild and wonderful with a tiger prowling through jungle greenery across the chest or leopard paw marks staining white angora.

Sometimes the animals seem uncomfortably savage – like the panther snarling shoulder to shoulder with a tusked rhinoceros or a snake pitting its poison against a crocodile.

Behind the Krizia label, and especially behind the animal markings, is absolute mastery of the knitting machines and what Mariuccia Mandelli describes as the "golden hands" of her Italian workers.

The wild animals, she says, both fascinate and repel her. They also threaten to take over her collection which sells in [redacted]

[redacted] Nichols, [redacted] Browns. [redacted]tion, the [redacted] (another [redacted] upstaged [redacted], dressed

THE TIMES DIARY

On home ground

Gwyn Morgan's first task when he became the EEC representative in Turkey last spring was to find new offices for his staff. After a long search, he found suitable premises in Kennedy Street, Ankara, and had them decorated. The day before he was due to move in, Morgan was visited by Turgut Ozal, leader of the Motherland Party, who told him that political parties were about to become legal and his party would require the offices. Morgan demurred. Ozal became more insistent. Morgan reported the situation to his Brussels headquarters. EEC chiefs in Brussels called in the Turkish ambassador. This was to no avail and Ozal moved in. Recently, Ozal, now Prime Minister, received Morgan at his party headquarters. "How do you like my office?" he asked. Morgan replied: "Mr Prime Minister, since it should have been my living-room I like it very much indeed."

Wax and wane

Should your home need toning down rather than livening up, you might consider buying the very downbeat item which has just won a Johnson Wax award for furniture design. It is a low table with laminate finish "based on colours and textures found in decaying industrial areas".

●A group called "1984 No" has petitioned the Swiss Government to renumber the current year "Year One". The group felt that by doing so we would have a better chance of avoiding Orwellian prophecies.

Not quite classic

Cold chicken Véronique really must be a favourite with the Prime Minister since it is the recipe she supplies to any organization compiling a cookery book for charity. Its latest appearance is on behalf of the Save the Children Fund; before that it turned up in the *Westbourne Parish Cookbook*, in aid of a local church. However, the Prime Minister's version cannot really be called Véronique, since it omits an ingredient given in every classic cookery book for this dish of cold chicken masked in a creamy sauce – peeled and depipped grapes. The next time 10 Downing Street hands out the recipe it should perhaps be called Chicken Margaret.

Acid test

Wissam Boustany, a 23-year-old flautist who was born in Lebanon, makes his London recital debut at the Wigmore Hall next Monday. This is in spite of the fact that he failed his music A-level. He blames this early failure on a bad memory – "I just couldn't remember things like theory, harmony, and history. I regret not passing, but later I found as a performer that it wasn't important."

Rochdale diet

Cyril Smith is unperturbed by the plans of Charles Irving, chairman of the House of Commons catering committee, to put MPs on a slimmed-down menu. As long as Andrew Clough, a fellow citizen of Rochdale, remains in the kitchen, Mr Smith thinks that his favourite dishes such as cabinet pudding will still be on offer alongside Irving-inspired fruit salads.

BARRY FANTONI



"It's new. The dummy keeps his lips closed and I do the talking"

Poles apart

The manoeuvres listed on the present driving test application form which an L-driver could theoretically be asked to carry out include "Turn right-hand and left-hand corners without dewiring". This puzzling instruction was explained by the Department of Transport. It applies to trams, for which very few people now require licences to drive.

Instant credit

Queueing up to return unsuitable Christmas gifts at Marks & Spencer, one customer started to add up the benefit to the company of hanging on to the purchase price of the presents before they were eventually returned. He worked out that each million pounds spent earns M & S about £3,452 in interest over a fortnight. He didn't begrudge them a penny of it, he said, since, as he often found himself short of money on a Saturday, he would buy something in the shop and pay for it by cheque. A few minutes later, he would return it and get his refund in cash. He found these banking facilities most convenient.

PHS

David Williams on the coup that cut short Nigeria's anti-corruption drive

Shagari, the purger purged

In January 1982, President Shehu Shagari made a speech in which he denounced the materialism and corruption in Nigeria in terms which raised expectations that his administration was to be purged. Finally, however, there was only a minor reshuffle which earned from a newspaper well disposed towards the government the sardonic description "Night of the short knives".

Whatever the President then intended, and whatever party pressures stood in his way, the extent of the purge which he carried out after last year's general election exceeded expectations. Only eight ministers survived, and only two of the special advisers who played so important a role in Nigeria's presidential system. Civil Service department heads were reshuffled and the President retained in the key post of Secretary to the Government – coveted, it was believed, by powerful politicians – the civil servant he had installed there in 1979. A ministry specifically charged with fighting corruption was established. This time there seemed no doubt that Shehu Shagari was in earnest.

The President was now in a political position very different from that on October 1, 1979, when he was sworn in as Nigeria's first "executive president". Then, at the age of 54, he was still relatively unknown, even in Nigeria, although he had first been elected to the Federal House of Representatives in 1954 and had held more portfolios than any other politician. As a man of proven integrity, he was virtually drafted into accepting the presidential candidacy by powerful elements *in the new National Party of Nigeria* (NPN). A quiet, thoughtful and scholarly man, he had wanted only to be a senator.

He won most votes among the five presidential candidates, but only a third of the total, and that on a low poll. His election was challenged in the courts which were to occupy the judiciary over the next four years. The NPN held only about a third of the seats in each house of the National Assembly and controlled only seven of the 19 states. The complicated constitution was untried. The administration, both federal and state, was weak: the public utilities were in disarray.



Shehu Shagari: modest achievements, but none of his rivals could point to a better record

But the high price of oil provided adequate revenue and external reserves to cushion mismanagement, to support political extravagance, and to assert Nigeria's place as the world's fourth biggest democracy and ninth most populous state.

At his second inauguration, on October 1, 1983, Shehu Shagari seemed politically unassailable. This time he had secured almost half the votes in the presidential election, which saw a higher poll than in 1979. His party had a clear majority in both houses of the National Assembly and controlled 12 states.

The President himself had been unanimously endorsed as his party's presidential candidate at a convention which was described as a "coronation". While bound to the constitution's requirement that public appointments should reflect the country's federal character, he now appeared to be free of the suffocating party control which in his first administration had obliged him when allocating posts to consult a party "bible" listing those thought to be deserving of advancement in each state. And since, constitutionally, he could have no third term, he could also now take decisions without regard to electoral factors.

Above all, by patience and hard work, Shehu Shagari had, before the end of the first term, established himself as a respected figure. In the early days of his administration some governors of non-NPN states had treated him with discourtesy. At its end all governors publicly and privately showed him the respect a head of state deserves. After much trial and error the new constitution, largely because of the President's political dexterity, was working.

Although he was criticized for making too many foreign visits, the President had become one of Africa's most influential leaders, and a world figure. He was, it is true, denounced by the small band of Nigerian radicals as a "lackey of the West"; but he was uncompromising in his condemnation of apartheid, voicing it even at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace.

The achievements of his administration, however, had been modest, and for more than a year its energies had been absorbed by the consequences of the oil slump, the balance of payments crisis and the need to cut public spending. His reelection by an increased vote seemed more like a tribute to the man than a reward for his record, although since all parties contesting the 1979 election controlled one or more state governments, none of which had been conspicuously successful, none could point to a better record.

Corruption, which might be viewed with indulgence, mismanagement and extravagance, which might be overlooked, when revenues are rising, become intolerable burdens when revenue falls. Nobody knew that better than Alhaji Shehu Shagari. His tragedy is that while he was carefully preparing his campaign against Nigeria's evils for the next four years, less patient men have usurped it.

David Williams was editor of West Africa, *1949-1978, and author of a biography of Shehu Shagari,* President and Power in Nigeria.

Roger Scruton

Time to wage war on peace studies

What is the Government doing to counter the effects of socialist policies in education? Sir Keith Joseph did eventually take a stand against the campaign of vilification recently directed at the National Council for Educational Standards. But not before the socialist establishment had filled the channels of communication with unscrupulous propaganda, designed to impede rational discussion of the council's latest report.

The Government seems determined to abolish the GLC, and yet it is willing to retain the only section of it that does lasting damage – the ILEA, surely the most militantly politicized of all our "educational" institutions, dedicated to "equality" at whatever educational cost.

Far worse than those two examples of a continuing hegemony, however, is the movement to introduce "Peace studies" into our schools. This subject – if it can be so called – shares an important feature with various other pursuits that incorporate the word "studies" into their name: women's studies, for example, black studies, and gay studies. This is that you can be fairly certain of the ideology of those who promote them.

In serious subjects, such as Latin, English and mathematics, all ideologies are represented, and none prevails.

In women's studies, however, you can be certain that a majority of the teachers are feminists, convinced of the need to "redress the political balance" to the benefit of a "disadvantaged" sex. Anyone who dares to suggest that the ideology of feminism might actually be false, will be denounced by them as a "reactionary", perhaps even a "fascist".

The question of the truth of feminism is vast and complex. The purpose of inventing "women's studies" is not to discuss the question, but to beg it, by making feminism into the *premise* of an academic discipline.

"Peace studies" is similarly concerned to beg the only question that it could conceivably answer – the question of how peace is secured. I happen to believe that there is no way to preserve peace in Europe without matching the armaments, and blocking the expansionist policies, of the Soviet Union. That belief of mine is based on reasoning, the major premise of which is the nature and history of the Soviet Union. Take away the premise, and I should certainly arrive at a different conclusion. I may be wrong; but I know that any person who sets out to discuss this question without first considering the major premise is irrational, and that a subject which is devoted (as "peace studies" is devoted) to preventing all considerations of its own major premise is not an academic discipline but an exercise in propaganda.

A recent report, prepared by the department of "peace and conflict research" at Lancaster University, tells us that 11.8 per cent of Conservative councils and 30.6 per cent of Labour councils have peace studies on the curriculum in their schools. The political assymetry is already significant. What is most alarming, however, is the sheer extent of peace studies teaching in our schools.

One can be fairly certain that someone advocating the introduction of such a subject is a supporter of CND, and perhaps an out-and-out pacifist.

Thus the main pressure group advocating the introduction of peace studies – Teachers for Peace – declares that it "comes under the umbrella of CND". Its Dovepax starter pack, issued to help teachers to begin a course of peace studies, contains nothing but unilateralist propaganda.

Among the teaching methods that it advocates is the following, introduced into schools in the North-east by Durham Schools Against the Bomb:

One of the "teachers" describes a line running along the middle of the classroom. This line goes from "complete pacifism" to the opposite extreme, which is, apparently, "belief in both nuclear and conventional weapons". The children are then encouraged to stand at their preferred point on the line, and to suffer whatever criticism may be provoked by doing so. Predictably, the middle point on the line (and therefore the point of safety to which the pupil will naturally gravitate) is defined as that of the "unilateral nuclear disarmer".

The aim of propaganda is to teach people to think in one-dimensional terms, and so to reduce all problems, however complex, to a simple for and against, left and right, them and us. In a democracy, the clever propagandist defines his preferred position as the centre between two extremes. All he has to do is to persuade his victim to accept the spectrum, and he can then guarantee the result that he desires. Such is the nature of the campaign that is now being fought in all seriousness in our schools. It is a campaign not for new forms of education, but against the very idea of education, a campaign to replace teaching by indoctrination. And its aim is transparently political. Only government action can defeat such a campaign, and yet once again the government hesitates to act. Once again, therefore, a ploy to undermine educational values seems likely to succeed.

Richard Owen finds Orwellian parallels with the crisis in the Kremlin



Last week's Politburo front bench (from left): Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov – and Andropov's empty chair

How much longer can Big Brother watch from afar?

Moscow

Foreigners now visiting Moscow might find the fact that the city is festooned with signs saying "1984" more than a little sinister. Along Kalinin Prospekt high-rise office buildings are illuminated with the gigantic 14-storey digits of the doom-laden year.

In the city centre, gaily coloured street illuminations brighten up the area round Red Square, but weary pedestrians, not unlike Orwell's proles, trudge past with their minds on the everyday struggle of survival. Television screens in Russian living rooms tell viewers that the party brought them untold benefits in 1983, even though the Russian equivalent of Winston Smith knows that life is dreary, the shops are still badly stocked, and the bright future has been postponed for yet another year.

But for most Russians, 1984 does promise change for the better: living standards have steadily improved under Mr Andropov, industrial growth rates have risen, with a forecast growth rate of around 4 per cent. The KGB, although rightly feared, is seen as much the guardian of the nation and its ideology as Orwellian thought police. Life is regimented and drab, but Russians compare their lot with that of their forebears and not with the unknown West.

Above all, Big Brother is conspicuous by his absence at the moment. Russians have never read *Nineteen Eighty Four* of course, but even if they knew about the Ministry of Truth and telescreens, they would probably agree that the Andropov regime has so far been remarkably faceless. This was true from the moment Mr Andropov took over in November 1982, but it has been dramatically reinforced by the Soviet leader's illness and absence from public life since August last year. His portrait is occasionally seen on hoardings and shown on television, but on the whole Big Brother is not watching at all; he is recovering from an unspecified illness (almost certainly kidney disease with heart complications) at a party sanatorium outside Moscow.

Even the most apolitical of Russians are aware that there is some crisis in the leadership, and that Mr Andropov's extraordinary five-month absence must be giving rise to a concealed struggle for power behind the Kremlin walls. The lack of foreign policy initiatives – with only two weeks to go to the Stockholm disarmament conference – is an obvious sign of paralysis behind the façade of a normally functioning political machine.

Last Monday Mr Andropov sent word to the central committee of his "deep regret" that "because of temporary causes" he could not attend the plenum. Like many Soviet statements which seem breathtakingly inadequate at first sight, his explanation for his absence gradually became accepted by most Russians and he none the less dominated the week.

How long can the Soviet Union continue to function with an invisible party leader and head of state? The reply of at least one official in the corridors of the Kremlin during the Supreme Soviet session was: "almost indefinitely."

Unlike western systems, the machinery of Soviet government does not depend on national assemblies: there are no debates in the western sense, and no critical votes. The party rules through the Politburo – now restored to 13 full members – while the 300-member central committee (the next tier down) only convenes two or three times a year. Soviet policy is what the Politburo says it is, and the Politburo is guided by the general secretary, even (apparently) when he is not there.

None the less, ordinary Russians and central committee members alike expect their leader to guide them in person or risk loss of authority. Even in a one-party system the leader has to cajole, command, twist arms and whisper in ears, and in Russia there is a long tradition of powerful, visible leadership.

Central committee members represent powerful interests in administration, industry, the arts, public life and the sprawling republican and provincial structure. The Politburo and the leader come from their ranks.

Mr Andropov's grip on the Politburo and the central committee does not seem to have loosened, judging by the changes he has recently made by remote control. The appointment of Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov to the Politburo is significant since it brings a young Andropov protégé to the centre of decision-making. Aged 57, and a firm supporter of Mr Andropov's anti-corruption campaign in the party, Mr Vorotnikov joins Mr Grigorii Romanov (60) and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov (52) in the team of technocratic, efficiency-minded leaders likely to inherit the Andropov legacy. The promotion of General Viktor Chebrikov, head of the KGB, as candidate Politburo member also shows that Mr Andropov can still push his associates upward.

But many party officials already have their eye on the next bout of political manoeuvring. Jostling for position began in the Kremlin in November, as alarm rose over Mr Andropov's condition.

In his speech to the plenum – read for him and circulated among delegates – Mr Andropov instructed, urged and exhorted in his old energetic manner. Some diplomats suspect the speech was a collective effort, and that the Kremlin has been covering up the fact that Mr Andropov is not working at all. But the speech had many Andropovian touches. "It is very important that we make a good start from the very first days of the New Year and get in the mood for a further increase in work intensity," he declared. "I must tell you quite bluntly ... it is absolutely essential ... we must not lose the tempo."

He attacked managerial incompetence, low labour output, irrational transport systems, scarce and shoddy consumer goods and environmental damage, and outlined a programme for "perfecting the entire mechanism of management". Combined with "limited industrial experiments" in five ministries, these could amount to an impressive long-term package.

During one of his last appearances, in August, Mr Andropov spoke of the need for greater economic efficiency and to turn "our entire huge system into an uninterruptedly functioning and well-adjusted mechanism". The remark reflects his almost passionate concern to get the cumbersome planning system moving and make it more sensitive to real consumer needs. Under his leadership economic experts have publicly attacked the sin of "gigantomania" and have recommended decentralized systems more attuned to market realities.

There have even been hints that the Soviet Union might benefit from a spot of private enterprise in the service industries along Hungarian lines. One Moscow paper suggested in August that private taxis should be licensed, and quoted finance ministry officials as saying they approved of limited enterprise in other areas.

Such suggestions have run into stiff opposition from old-guard bureaucrats, some of whom subsequently went on record as arguing there was nothing wrong with the present system of central planning. Equally, Mr Andropov came under fire from those who thought he had not gone far enough. A Kremlin research paper leaked to the western press called for far-reaching changes in an essentially Stalinist structure riddled with corruption and irresponsibility, and hinted at the need for radical reforms.

Given the slow pace of change in Russia, it would be unrealistic to hope for much more than a revival of Mr Andropov's August call for an all-out attack on inertia and "vigorous change" rather than "half measures". Symbolically he was flanked then by the two men most likely to succeed, Mr Romanov and Mr Gorbachov. They, after all, will inherit the results of the "limited industrial experiment" which will stretch over five years. It provides for some factory autonomy, with managers gaining control over production, marketing and investment.

The scheme is complemented by a "brigade" system of payment by results, with a parallel scheme in agriculture. In November, as the Andropov health crisis gathered pace, the Poliburo endorsed the idea of team incentives and criticized hidebound managers who preferred a predictable wages system.

Despite Mr Andropov's sickbed exhortations, and despite the spectre he raised of popular discontent, there is a danger that the necessary action will not be taken. Many officials are reluctant to forge ahead in case a new leader emerges with a different approach and different priorities. The very impatience and frustration of Mr Andropov's speech suggest that he is aware of this.

It is also striking that although 1983 ended with the Geneva talks in ruins and East-West relations at a low ebb, Mr Andropov made no mention at all of foreign affairs. Soviet statements have simply repeated his dictum that the economy must be strengthened in the face of imperialist aggression, leaving unanswered the vexed question of whether high defence spending can go hand in hand with economic growth.

Some clues to Moscow's arms control intentions may emerge when Mr Gromyko meets Mr Shultz, the US Secretary of State, at the Stockholm conference.

But many party members find it embarrassing that Russia can no longer be represented on the world stage by Mr Andropov, and that Moscow's public image is increasingly dominated by KGB and military figures. Mr Gromyko has handled foreign affairs since 1957, and is a symbol of continuity. But the Kremlin cannot mark time indefinitely, and there is a chance that some of he old guard may step in. The late Mr Brezhnev's protégé, the 72-year-old Konstantin Chernenko, is an obvious contender, with Marshal Ustinov and Mr Viktor Grishin as compromise stopgaps. But the young Turks – Mr Romanov, Mr Gorbachov, and now Mr Vorotnikiv – are knocking at the door.

Unless Big Brother resigns to let them in – and no Soviet leader has ever relinquished power voluntarily – the most the younger leaders can hope for is a prolonged crisis, giving them more time to manoeuvre.

If the concealed succession struggle of the past few months shows anything, it is that the lack of a Kremlin transition mechanism is as much of a political obstacle as the periodic American presidential election campaigns, which the Russians so often blame for disrupting international affairs.

The article by the Home Secretary on remand prisoners, announced yesterday, has been held over and will appear tomorrow.

Mark Goyder

Solution please, in double-quick time

When the War Cabinet met on May 9, 1944, Winston Churchill was preoccupied with the preparations for the Normandy landings and admitted that he had not had time to read the document that he was commending to it, the White Paper on Employment Policy. He had not even had time to read Lord Cherwell's covering memorandum, except for the first sentence which said that the paper was bold, able, and worthy of full support. That was good enough for Churchill.

And so it was that the Cabinet approved the most momentous promise made by any British government. As the Conservative industry spokesman, Henry Brooke, put it at the time, "My aim is that no man, except through his own fault, should ever have to be many days without the prospect of a job."

It is nearly 40 years since the promise was made, and nearly 10 since government began to recognize that it was impossible to fulfil to the letter, yet still the promise echoes around the British political landscape. Opposition parties make much of the failure to tackle unemployment but, if they have sense and are serious in their wish to govern, they will shrink from repeating Henry Brooke's words. The government could of course restore employment and increase our efficiency by embarking on a programme of investment in the fabric of Britain – areas such as housing renewal, transport and sewerage. The list is tediously familiar. But its implementation would not redeem the promise of 1944.

It simply is not good enough to keep talking as though an alternative macroeconomic approach alone will be enough to end mass unemployment. Policies are needed now that cover not only the creation but also the distribution of employment. Consider one crucial example. This year Britain will still have the fourth highest unemployment level in Europe, yet at present we operate the highest level of overtime anywhere in Europe, around 10 hours a week.

Looking around my friends and neighbours, I am struck by the gulf that exists between two extremes. Few seem to have got the balance right between home, work and leisure. There are those whose jobs demand and get 60 hours a week, reducing them to the status of weekend visitor to their families. Then there are those, retired, redundant or single parent, who are nearly always at home. The unattainable ideal these people yearn for is not an impossibly full-time job but that little counterweight, a part-time job or activity that takes them away from home for long enough to make it a pleasure to return.

Now consider the problem faced by an employer in continous-process manufacturing. Except for Christmas and a two-week closure in summer, the plant must run all-year. With five weeks' holiday, sickness and absenteeism, there remain at least four weeks per man or woman that have to be covered by overtime. Each of those four weeks per man entails two colleagues working more than 60 hours. And since nobody apart from the odd skier wants to go on holiday between January and March, that leaves late spring, summer and autumn as the period when those people who are not themselves on holiday are working 60 hours a week.

It is an arrangement which leaves everyone complaining but which, paradoxically, neither workers nor employers are keen to change. Family men may resent the time away from home, but will not turn down the extra income if it is available. Production managers go grey trying to keep the jobs covered on this system, but their accountant colleagues have calculated that it is cheaper to employ men permanently for 55 hours a week than reorganize to 40 and take on a fresh shift.

Somehow we have achieved the worst of both worlds, polarizing between the overstretched and the understimulated. The problem can be solved only by government, for it is government which determines the trade-off between overtime, full-time and part-time working.

We must reduce the cost of extra employment and increase the cost of overemployment, without increasing overall employment costs. Why not simply abolish the national insurance surcharge on plain-time working and steeply increase it on overtime? Give employers and unions time to adjust working patterns by phasing in the change over, say, three years. A special tax advantage could be offered to companies to introduce productivity, profit-sharing, or capital sharing schemes to help fill the gap left by the overtime in many people's earnings.

Alternatively, leave the national insurance surcharge as it is on plain-time working and compound it for overtime, using the savings to pay a corresponding subsidy per part-time employee recruited. That would strike a blow for single parents and those with domestic or community commitments.

Resistance from vested interests: unwillingness to change; claims that the proposals are administratively unworkable, all can be expected as part of the usual litany of inertia. The fact remains that we are bungling employment policy by overconcentrating work in too few jobs. This is a betrayal of elementary social justice and of economic sense, and it will be the hallmark of a constructive opposition to say so.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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UPHILL FOR THOUGHT POLICE

So vivid and so close to reality – at least, to an aspect of reality – was Orwell's nightmare vision that a whole civilization seems at this moment to be anxiously pinching itself to see how far it is fully awake, and how far the nightmare has come true.

The magazine *Index on Censorship*, which keeps a world-wide watch on interference with freedom of thought and of expression, is well qualified to report not only how but where 1984 most resembles *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Not surprisingly its first issue of the new year, to be published next week, gives pride of place to Orwellian themes. Its lead article, on Cambodia, is entitled "The Khmer Rouge: beyond 1984?" Then there are two articles by Czech writers who find different aspects of Orwell's vision uncannily and uncomfortably reflected in the present experience of their own country. After that the explicit reference is dropped, but the reader can easily recognize for himself, in this as in any other issue of the magazine, the sinister collaboration of the Ministry of Truth and the Ministry of Peace, under their various local pseudonyms, in country after country.

There is, unquestionably, a lot of it about. Complacency about the future of freedom is hardly in order. Nor, however, is despair. On reading *Nineteen Eighty-Four* in 1984 one's first sentiment must be gratitude that one can still do that; just as, reading *Index on Censorship* in London, one must be grateful to live in a city where such a magazine can be printed and published rather than furtively copied and passed from hand to hand. The struggle of the human spirit against its own totalitarian proclivities is not yet over, for either good or ill.

Orwell's immediate target was Stalinism, which in 1949 was still in the heyday of its ghastliness at home, and still had innumerable admirers and apologists in Western Europe. In that very year China fell under its yoke, ensuring that today well over a third of the human race would be ruled by Stalin's successors. The fact that the successors do not get on with each other makes no difference to the essence of the system, as Orwell rightly foresaw. ("The citizen of Oceania is not allowed to know anything of the tenets of the other two philosophies, but he is taught to execrate them as barbarous outrages upon morality and common sense. Actually the three philosophies are barely distinguishable, and the social systems which they support are not distinguishable at all.")

But not only has Stalinism not conquered the whole world. Even within its own domain it does not seem to be winning the crucial battle for control of the human mind. The article which *Index* presents as the work of "a Czech Winston Smith" is in this respect particularly interesting, and in a paradoxical way encouraging. For it is not an article written by an exile for consumption in the free world, but an extract from the introduction to a Czech translation of *Nineteen Eighty-Four* which is about to appear in Prague as a samizdat typescript.

The author, the dissident writer Milan Simečka, describes many points of similarity between his own experience and that of Winston Smith in the novel, but there is a very clear and striking difference: Mr Simečka is able to give a coherent account of his experience, to write it down, to communicate it to other people who, he knows, will share his understanding of and contempt for the way in which their society is run. No doubt in doing so he runs enormous risks, but he can do it. He can think for himself, and he knows he is not alone in doing so.

In other words, even Czechoslovakia is not yet in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. If it were, there could be no such thing as a "dissident writer". Moreover, the signs are that, if anything, it is receding from that condition rather than advancing towards it. Mr Simečka admits that "Big Brother" no longer glares down upon the Czechs from every hoarding, as he used to "in the days of my youth". There is a reason for that. The party knows that people will not swallow that sort of personality cult any more, and also that it is dangerous above all for the members of the inner party themselves.

Even if it is still expanding geographically, ideologically Stalinism is on the retreat. It is difficult to find an adult citizen of any communist country who actually believes the news put out by official media. In the West the argument is no longer about anything positive the Soviet system might have to offer but about whether it is evil incarnate or merely very unpleasant, and whether one can have any useful relations with it other than those of outright confrontation.

Perhaps the country which gives the most convincing Orwellian performance in 1984 (given that the Khmers Rouges since 1978 have been replaced, no thanks to the free world, by a significantly less malign variant of Stalinism) is one which owes no admitted debt to Stalinism or indeed to socialism of any sort: the "Islamic Republic" of Iran. Mr Gholam Hoseyn Sa'edi, who writes about Iran in the new issue of *Index*, makes no allusion to Orwell. But his account of "Iran under the Party of God" requires little adaptation to fit the picture.

Far more than in Russia or Czechoslovakia, the "revolution" in Iran intrudes into private life, requiring of the citizen not mere passive cooperation but enthusiastic and constant repetition of its slogans. There repentant "sinners", including former leaders of the communist party, appear on television to protest their love and gratitude to Big Brother (alias the "Imam" Khomeini), confess to a whole string of improbable crimes, repudiate everything they have previously fought for, and accept in advance whatever sentence "Islamic" justice sees fit to impose.

There, too, a degree of genuine mass hysteria seems to be sustained in the form of public hatred, by carrying on an actual war against a constantly vilified adversary, whose political and social system – with the exception of such features as the tolerance of alcohol and the visibility of women's heads – is not in reality so very different from Iran's own. In the Iran of 1984 not only is war peace, freedom slavery and ignorance strength: extreme reaction is presented as revolutionary and the most diabolical crimes as the will of God – the last being an inversion so audacious that apparently neither Stalin nor Orwell thought of it.

All this is related to Islam only as Orwell's Ingsoc is to socialism. In both cases the seeds of the perversion can be identified in the original ideology, but the result is the opposite of what had been promised and fought for. The inclusion of religion, which has a deeper hold on most human beings than mere secular ideology, renders the mixture more potent and therefore more dangerous.

Even so, Islamic totalitarianism is no more certain of ultimate victory than the Stalinist variety. "Nothing in Oceania is efficient except the Thought Police," according to *"the book"*. But, in the long run, the inefficiency of the system as a whole must surely impair the efficiency of the Thought Police itself, by making it more and more difficult for people to believe what they are supposed to believe. In the early years of a revolution a relatively large number of people can be fooled. But the number does tend to diminish as time goes by.

PRYING EYES OF THE PRESS

There will be general public sympathy for the Queen's request that her family's privacy on holiday be respected, and the media should with no hesitation respond to it, and continue to respond to it.

The buyers of newspapers may appear to have an almost insatiable appetite for pictures and reports giving them the illusion of intimate familiarity with the personal lives of members of the Royal Family; and the reporters and photographers who dog their off-duty footsteps may appear to be responding to demand. But even the intrusive side of public curiosity is rooted in good will. When reminded of it, most people know very well how unpleasant they would find it to have their private activities under relentless surveillance; and if they see that it is a serious annoyance to the Queen, which it plainly is, they resent it.

The nation has an interest both proper and natural in the personal lives of royalty, as well as in their public appearances. One of the functions of the monarchy in our national life is to represent the significance of family life. The circulation of nursery photographs and sentimental information about how the youngsters are coming on is as much a part of that function nationally as it is to the lives of any other family. Public expectations have changed, and royalty today accepts a privacy far more circumscribed than thirty or fifty years ago. The area that remains is all the more important to their happiness, when they have so little respite from the glare of life-long publicity.

It was no doubt with a view to satisfying claims of this kind that the Prince and Princess of Wales arranged a photographic session with their son for the media just before Christmas. But the courtesy was not enough to put off the telephoto squad from staking out Sandringham over the holiday.

The Queen's protest is sharp and measured. It is issued not as an anonymous Palace statement, but explicitly on her personal instructions. It appeals to editors to withdraw their own staff and to refrain from encouraging freelance snooping by buying pictures obtained by intrusions. It is a request to be treated with plain good manners, and it would be plain bad manners to disregard it. It would also be imprudent.

The media are in a weak position just now to claim that their activities can be justified by an appeal to the public interest and the public's right to know. The press has had a wretched record in recent months over sensational stories that cruelly exploit individuals, both royal and humble. The Press Council has censured the frenzies of innuendo and cheque-book journalism indulged in over the Fagan and Sutcliffe cases. The Palace has complained more than once about hounding of younger members of the Royal Family. Last year it took action in the courts to prevent the publication of reminiscences of a former employee in breach of his promise of confidentiality.

If it were decisively aroused, public distaste for the excesses of the media might generate support for controls which would be harmful in the wider context. It was significant last year how much eminent support came from both sides of the Commons for Mr Frank Allaun's Bill to create a statutory right of reply. In the long run, extension of legal controls over editorial discretion and sense of decency is only too likely to give a greater leverage to those seeking to hamper the legitimate activities of the media. Observance of higher standards and collective self-regulation through a strengthened and more respected Press Council are far better means of curbing the excesses of the press than any extension of the law. But unless those means are seen to be employed, pressures to legislate will grow.

Urban heritage

From Mr Brian Hobley

Sir, Andrew Selkirk (November 25) and Ralph Merrifield (December 7) have discussed the respective roles of amateur and professional archaeologists in saving the archaeological heritage of Greater London in the face of property redevelopment. The central issue is the emergence in the last 10 years or more of professional field archaeologists mainly employed on rescue investigations. This, as Selkirk should appreciate, arose directly from the failure of existing arrangements with part-time university field archaeologists, local organizations and societies.

The intensity of redevelopment in historic towns, and especially in the City of London, makes a permanent professional provision essential. Since 1973 over 100 investigations have taken place in the City, and the Museum of London's Department of Urban Archaeology has become the largest professional unit in Europe, with voluntary grants of over £2m contributed in the last four years by developers themselves towards excavation and publications of their sites.

The main reasons for this success have been continuous contacts with the developers and the observance of agreed timetables. Credibility and trust have been established as between professionals and the developers have learnt that today's archaeological objective is a full and accurate record rather than the preservation of structures *in situ*.

I can well understand Selkirk's sympathy for local societies, as in Britain there is a strong amateur tradition going back to the seventeenth century. However, it is important that the limitations of their contributions are understood.

The achievements of professional units at Lincoln, Oxford, York, etc could never have been matched on a part-time basis. The challenge of rescuing our archaeological heritage today calls for an entirely different approach, in recognition of which an Institute of Field Archaeologists was established a year ago and is gaining recognition from developers and their consultants, planners, architects, land surveyors, etc; all closely related professions.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HOBLEY,
Chief Urban Archaeologist,
The Museum of London,
London Wall, EC2.

[redacted]THE EDITOR

Perils of man and machine

From Professor Donald Michie

Sir, Mr Parker's letter (December 17) complains of your headline "Computer error blamed in Korean jet disaster", as being an odd description of the conjectured insertion by the pilot of wrong data.

Headline-writer and critic both share a common assumption that for disaster to be implicit in the decisions of a man-computer system there has to be either a human error (postulated in this case) or a computer error (as implied by the headline). While this assumption doubtless holds for the computer-based KAL 007 navigation system, your readers should be warned that beyond a certain level of design and performance complexity the assumption breaks down.

Disaster can then unfold via perfectly correct exchanges between two agents (man and machine) on opposite sides of an unbridgeable barrier of inscrutability. Even error-free sequences of man-computer interaction may lead into grave aggravation of risk, as occurred at Three Mile Island. During sundry false alarms of America's Norad (North American air defence command) nuclear warning system, computer error was additionally involved. In such cases opacity of computer decisions to human comprehension and checking may compound a state of error into a state of mortal peril.

A review by Dr D. Kopec and myself was recently published by the European Community (*"Mismatch between machine representations and human concepts: dangers and remedies."* FAST series No 9, Report EUR8426 EN, Brussels, 1983). We concluded that the problem of providing the missing "bridge" functions is intractable by traditional software methods. The issue has subsequently been sharpened by studies reported at international meetings in San Francisco, Washington and elsewhere concerning the likely consequences even of a limited nuclear exchange for continued human habitability of the northern hemisphere. Such findings should redirect anxiety from what may be started on purpose to what may be started by accident.

Software systems appropriate for bridging the concept gap between complex computing systems and their users belong to the genus known as intelligent knowledge-based systems (IKBS). The new methods are beginning to migrate from laboratory experiment into practice, and "intelligent front-ends" have been installed for a few toy-scale applications. IKBS front ends would clearly be desirable for interpreting what is machine-inferred to be going on during the few minutes available for deciding whether or not to fire UK-based missiles.

But until such front ends have been developed and are in place, it would seem that our Government's decision to dispense with dual-key and other controls is not prudent.

Yours sincerely,
DONALD MICHIE,
(Professor of Machine Intelligence, University of Edinburgh),
10 Bellevue Crescent,
Edinburgh.
December 18.

Gatwick concern

From Mr A. W. Jackson

Sir, Concern is being expressed at the environmental effect of further expansion at Gatwick Airport.

Shortly after the war I was assisting Anthony Minoprio, in the preparation of the master plan for Crawley New Town. At that time Gatwick Airport was little more than a grass strip; its possible extension would have a profound effect on the development of the New Town.

We were assured by the Ministry of Civil Aviation that this would not happen; indeed I recollect being flown over the area to be shown that this was quite impossible.

The impossible has been achieved; one wonders if there is any value in future Government assurance.

Yours faithfully,
ALEX W. JACKSON,
Jackson, Greenen, Down & Partners,
Hinton Buildings,
Hinton Road,
Bournemouth,
Dorset.
December 30.

Church and remarriage

From the Reverend A. W. Beer

Sir, Mr Stretch calls upon the Church of England (December 27) to eschew the casuistry employed by "other ancient churches" in declaring marriages null on "mere technicalities".

A church which owes its existence to a sixteenth-century marital technicality is surely not in a position either to deride the "technicalities" of other churches or to describe itself as ancient.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. BEER,
The Presbytery,
25 Between Streets,
Cobham,
Surrey.
December 27.

Library sponsorship

From the Secretary General of the Library Association

Sir, I refer to your report in *The Times* (report, December 20) to the call by the Minister for the Arts to public libraries to investigate the possibility of private sponsorship or of charging for specialised information services.

Public libraries do charge for some services, but this qualifies the principle of freedom of access upon which the country's enviable public library service has been built over the last century. In practice the cost of administering s[redacted] much of such incom[redacted]

Furthermore, li[redacted] have the necessary [redacted] private sponsorship [redacted] not a bottomless we[redacted] ship would not solv[redacted] of the library servic[redacted] current limitations ([redacted] diture).

The report of th[redacted] orities Management [redacted] Computer Committe[redacted] *come Generation in* [redacted] and published in [redacted] argues cogently agains[redacted] of charging. Currently [redacted]aries raise income from advertising and sponsorship amounting to 1 [redacted] cent only of total library income [redacted]ch is an insignificant amount [redacted]pared with expenditure.

[redacted]The authors of the report do not [redacted]sider that direct income is a [redacted]listic way of funding the library [redacted]vice and that charges, even if [redacted]ended, could not maintain the [redacted]ting level of service.

[redacted]urs faithfully,
[redacted] LAWREY, Secretary General,
[redacted] Library Association,
[redacted]dgmount Street, WC1.
[redacted]ember 20.

[redacted] deadly weapons

[redacted] The INF talks (and START, too) [redacted]e now dead because Pershing 2 [redacted]nd SS20 (and its on-the-way [redacted]ccessor) are strategic systems; [redacted]ecause other Governments than [redacted]ose in Europe are concerned; and [redacted]ecause the United States cannot [redacted]egotiate over "strategic" weapons [redacted]r other Governments.

[redacted] The arms race is too serious to be [redacted]ft to the arms racers. Britain and [redacted]rance, and China – all long term [redacted]roponents of minimum deterrence [redacted] their defence policies – should [redacted]ove fast into the present vacuum, [redacted]efore it is filled with the new high-[redacted]echnology ("Star-wars", "conven-[redacted]onal") arms races.

[redacted] If the world is alarmed enough, it [redacted]an start setting its house in order. [redacted]rms control and disarmament, and [redacted]e security of nations, are not in the [redacted]ast inconceivable, provided that:

[redacted]) negotiations address whole [redacted]roblems, not arbitrarily defined [redacted]bite-sized" bits, as up to now; and

[redacted]) Governments, particularly those [redacted] the two super powers, abandon [redacted]eir false belief that a terrifyingly [redacted]ffensive capability is either sound [redacted]eterrence, or can be converted into [redacted]olitical clout.

[redacted] What is needed is an agenda that [redacted]ill allow the most threatening [redacted]eapons, asymmetrically disposed [redacted]ough they are, to be identified, [redacted]ozen and reduced in the first stage [redacted] that long and slow process, which, [redacted]nce again we now have a chance to [redacted]egin properly.

[redacted]ours etc,
[redacted]LIZABETH YOUNG,
[redacted]00 Bayswater Road, W2.
[redacted]ecember 21.

Edu[redacted]

From [redacted]

Sir, L[redacted] 27) t[redacted] Mr S[redacted] Decem[redacted] would [redacted] studie[redacted] history [redacted] called [redacted]

This [redacted] recipe [redacted] gentlem[redacted] for the [redacted] century [redacted] judiciou[redacted] as Ch[redacted] Commi[redacted] have su[redacted] of resear[redacted]

What [redacted] ledge do [redacted]ertainly they have to know English, [redacted]t hardly to the specialised [redacted]andard required for a degree. Few [redacted]ould quarrel with history, but what [redacted]out mathematics or statistics, [redacted]omputer science, economics and [redacted]sychology? A good prima facie case [redacted]n be made out for each of these, [redacted]t only systematic research could [redacted]ecide on the most appropriate [redacted]iorities.

[redacted]The time for the well intentioned [redacted]anch is long past. Decisions of such [redacted]portance must be based on [redacted]idence. Is this not what the law is [redacted] about?

[redacted]ours truly,
[redacted]RANK A. HELLER, Director,
[redacted]entre for Decision-Making Studies,
[redacted]e Tavistock Institute of Human [redacted]elations,
[redacted]e Tavistock Centre,
[redacted]lsize Lane, NW3.
[redacted]ecember 28.

Scruto[redacted]

From M[redacted]
Hertfords[redacted]
(Conserva[redacted]

Sir, I supp[redacted] the privi[redacted] journalists [redacted] of which [redacted] startling. A[redacted] an outstan[redacted] Roger Scr[redacted] 27) on the [redacted] of obscur[redacted] Scrooge.

Now th[redacted] trust it wi[redacted] much if I [redacted] fact:

1. He say[redacted] tutions, ne[redacted] established [redacted] trade". Wro[redacted] always adm[redacted] was the exa[redacted] used trade [redacted] market – as[redacted] European u[redacted] charge of th[redacted] Steel Comm[redacted] "I am not co[redacted] steel; I am co[redacted] unification." [redacted] Hallstein's o[redacted] are not in [redacted] politics."

2. The decim[redacted] coinage had [redacted] with our entr[redacted] It was decide[redacted] the major Co[redacted]d decimalized their currencies. (If [redacted] enjoys rugby Mr Scruton may [redacted]o be interested to know that even [redacted]e transformation of the 25-yard [redacted]e into the 22-metre line was [redacted]quested, not by wicked men from [redacted]ross the Channel, but by our own [redacted]mmonwealth kith and kin, the [redacted]ew Zealanders.)

[redacted]3. The dozen has conspicuously [redacted]t "given way to the decade": [redacted]ough officially in disuse in France [redacted]ce Napoleon's time it is still used [redacted] that country, and many others – [redacted]r the sale of eggs, for example.

[redacted]The European Parliament did not [redacted]l us that "intolerably heavy lorries [redacted]ust shatter our villages". The [redacted]ropean Parliament reduced from [redacted] tonnes to 40 the gross weight that [redacted]e governments had seemed ready [redacted] accept.

[redacted] The European Court of Human [redacted]ghts, whether worthy or un-[redacted]orthy, has nothing whatsoever to [redacted] with the EEC – nor indeed has [redacted]e Council of Europe.

[redacted]I wouldn't give 2p – or even 2d – [redacted]r Mr Scruton's views on the [redacted]ropean Community, but may I [redacted]ndly offer, as a New Year gesture, [redacted]d as a means of preventing your [redacted]aders from being misled to vet all [redacted] future articles on this subject [redacted]fore he submits them to you.

[redacted]urs faithfully,
[redacted]EREK PRAG,
[redacted]e Euro-centre,
[redacted]aynard House,
[redacted]e Common,
[redacted]tfield, Hertfordshire.
[redacted]ecember 28.

Smoking [redacted]

From Dr Domi[redacted]

Sir, Bernard [redacted] against the [redacted] antismoking l[redacted] deserves a reply[redacted]

As he well[redacted] desiring "to ma[redacted] as they do [redacted] antismokers are[redacted] the morbidity. [redacted] siderable social [redacted] has no demonstr[redacted]

He is correc[redacted] difficulty in a[redacted] individual's de[redacted] alone, but it is [redacted]ajor reversible factor in a number [redacted] common disabling and fatal [redacted]eases; and that is sufficient [redacted]dictment for those who deal daily [redacted]th the suffering they cause.

[redacted]such poison's not your game
[redacted]u will perish just the same."

[redacted]Witty, and true enough: but go [redacted]d recite it on a cancer ward, Mr [redacted]vin, and you will hear yourself [redacted]cused of humbug.

[redacted]urs faithfully,
[redacted]OMINIC KWIATKOWSKI,
[redacted]ghton Health Authority,
[redacted]yal Alexandra Hospital for Sick [redacted]ildren,
[redacted]ke Road,
[redacted]ghton.
[redacted]cember 22.

Combating [redacted]

From Mr Hugh N[redacted]

Sir, I feel that Mr [redacted] (December 28) [redacted] parliamentary ca[redacted] made to declare [redacted] advocate or incit[redacted] very important [redacted] restraints be place[redacted] upon candidates fo[redacted]

Any attempt to [redacted] ate the chance [redacted] candidate whose v[redacted] not only infringes [redacted]o alienates them from a system [redacted]y see as allowing them no [redacted]annels of expression.

[redacted]Over 100,000 people voted for [redacted]n Fein last June. If denied this [redacted]portunity, how many more than [redacted]present might resort to riot and [redacted]rorism as the only means of [redacted]monstrating their beliefs?

[redacted]urs sincerely,
[redacted]UGH N. PARSONS,
[redacted]onwylfa,
[redacted]rdd Drenenydd,
[redacted]chynlleth, Powys.
[redacted]cember 28.

Seeking exact date of Crucifixion

From Dr Geza Vermes

Sir, Two Oxford scientists claim (report, December 23) to have determined the exact date of the crucifixion – April 3, AD 33 – by combining the generally known chronological data with a previously ignored lunar eclipse on the evening of Jesus' execution.

Where did they obtain this fresh information? Certainly not from the primary sources, for the Passion narratives of the Gospels have nothing to say on the subject. In fact, given the positive interest in signs and wonders which they display, eg, darkness at noon (interpreted by Luke 23:45 as a *solar* eclipse), their complete silence on this other score is particularly telling.

It is not in the Gospels, but in Acts 2:20 ("The sun shall be turned into darkness and the moon into blood") that Drs Humphreys and Waddington contrive to find their clue. Ignoring the mention of the sun, they concentrate on the second half of the sentence, reading into it not only a normal description of the moon in eclipse, but also a reference to the day of the crucifixion.

Whether the idiom "the moon (turned) into blood" may be accepted as a common designation for a lunar eclipse is open to question since the words, borrowed from the prophet Joel (3:4), occur once in the entire Hebrew Bible. But in any case, the long Joel citation (3:1-5) in Acts 2:17-21 has nothing to do with the crucifixion. It applies to the Apostles' speaking with tongues at the first Pentecost, as is explicitly stated in Acts 2:15-16.

In reality, the lunar eclipse on which this sensational theory rests derives from a gross misunderstanding and misinterpretation of biblical language, where the great drama of the end of time is regularly depicted by means of clichés such as the darkening of the sun and the moon, earthquakes, falling stars, etc.

To take any one of these metaphors *au pied de la lettre* (even in a correct context) and construct upon it a chronological argument exemplifies, it would seem, the kind of naiveté to which scientists inexperienced in historico-literary matters tend to be prone. In brief, the astronomical calculations of Humphreys and Waddington may be faultless, but they are totally beside the point.

Yours faithfully,
GEZA VERMES,
The Oriental Institute,
Pusey Lane,
Oxford.
December 27.

Freesheet troubles

From Mr L. J. Cope

Sir, Having had similar experience to your correspondent, D. T. Brown (December 27), with a plague of local "freesheets", I feel that my method of dealing with this nuisance, having been wholly successful, might be of interest to others with the same problem.

In the first instance one telephones the office of the paper concerned, saying that the paper is not wanted and asking that the distributor is notified.

When the second copy is delivered after the telephone call (allowing for any delays in communication) a letter is written to the editor, by name if possible, threatening him, and the distributor, with legal action unless delivery is stopped forthwith.

I wish your readers similar success.

Yours faithfully,
L. J. COPE,
54 Brownhills Road,
Brownhills,
Walsall,
Staffordshire.
December 27.

Book prize

From Mr M. E. Pountney

Sir, We hate disappointing our customers, as I am sure you hate misleading your readers.

E. J. Craddock's "Uncommon market" piece in your December 19 issue, about Open Market editions of paperbacks, risks causing both things to happen if it goes uncorrected.

At Heathrow, Terminal 3, and at all other airports, the only bookstall that sells Open Market editions (incidentally, with the active encouragement of the publishers) is the Airside stall; that is, the one on the outward side of Customs.

So, before your "canny readers" rush off to Heathrow or any other international airport they should be advised to be going somewhere and to have their passports with them.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL POUNTNEY,
Book Merchandise Controller,
W. H. Smith & Son Limited,
Strand House,
10 New Fetter Lane, EC4.
December 21.

Video nasty

From Mr Adam Farndell

Sir, Reflecting peacefully over a drink at a Kensington hostlery yesterday evening, my attention was drawn to a noisy new video game attracting regular custom from enthusiastic younger patrons.

Essentially a "shoot-em-up" scenario, the maximum bonus score available to the player in his role as World War II fighter pilot is won by shooting down an intermittently appearing baled-out pilot, whose large white parachute is blatantly marked with a red cross!

What price our cherished heritage of fair play and diplomacy when we encourage such notions amongst our budding statesmen?

Yours faithfully,
ADAM FARNDELL,
4 Jonathan Court,
Windmill Road, W4.
December 28.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

Princess Rupert von Preussen gave birth to a daughter on December 24.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. W. J. Gill and Miss C. Dudley-Smith

The engagement is announced between David William John, only son of Mr and Mrs F. D. Gill, of Farnborough, Hampshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of the Bishop of Thetford and Mrs T. Dudley-Smith, of Bramerton, Norwich.

Mr S. F. B. Cooke and Miss L. J. Coates

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Nigel Cooke, of Huddersfield, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Coates, of Maida Vale, London.

Mr D. F. Green and Miss F. L. Moffat

The engagement is announced between Duncan Franklyn, younger son of Mrs D. B. Green and the late Sydney John Green, of Floral Court, Ashtead, Surrey, and Fiona Leigh, daughter of Mr and Mrs David T. L. Moffat, of Fredley Park, Mickleham, Surrey.

Mr Q. J. Heaney and Miss M. E. Beynon

The engagement is announced between Quintin John, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Heaney, of Oldhouse, Wakes Colne, Essex, and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Beynon, of Solva, Dyfed.

Dr J. Langton and Miss C. Ely

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs Derek Langton, of Lichfield, Staffordshire, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril Ely, of Effingham, Surrey.

Mr H. N. A. Lendrum and Miss W. P. Hussey

The engagement is announced between Harry, eldest son of Mr Peter Alexander Lendrum, of 27 Hays Mews, London, W1, and Mrs Richard Gaskell, of 42 Chelsea Park Gardens, London, SW3, and Wendy, younger daughter of Commander and Mrs Neal Hussey, of The Old Cottage, Old Bursledon, Hampshire.

Mr T. Martin and Miss S. Moffett

The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of the late Mr G. Martin and Mrs C. Martin, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Moffett, of Cooksey Green, Worcestershire.

Mr J. R. Rhodes and Miss R. A. Clifford

The engagement is announced between Jervis, son of Mr and Mrs Stephen Rhodes, of Dulwich, London, and Rachel, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Clifford, of Churchill, Oxfordshire.

Birthdays today

Brigadier Sir John Anstey, 77; Mr David Atherton, 40; Mr John Bamborough, 63; Mr Michael Barratt, 56; Mr Victor Borge, 75; Lord Colyton, 82; Mr Fran Cotton, 36; Sir Alastair Forbes, 76; Mr R. Hanbury-Tenison, 59; Sir Errington Keville, 83; Miss Anya Linden, 51; Mr R. R. Steedman, 55; Mr David Vine, 48; Mr Michael Vyner, 31; Professor T. S. Willan, 74.

Neolithic find at Sutton Hoo

Neolithic flint slates and a flint arrow head have been found on the site of the Sutton Hoo ship burial mount near Woodbridge, Suffolk, proving continuous occupation of the site for a period of almost 4,000 years.

Archaeologists have also found a copper ship's rivet while preparing for new excavations next spring.

Economic and Social Research Council

The former Social Science Research Council (SSRC) has changed its name and from today is the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). The functions of the council are unchanged in promoting research and training in the social sciences in British universities, colleges of higher education and research institutes. The address of the council continues to be 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD (Telephone 01-353 5252).

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr H. Peter Jost, the industrialist, to be honorary industrial professor in the department of mechanical, marine and production engineering at Liverpool Polytechnic.



Naval nursing sisters of 1902 in

Century of s

This year marks the centenary of the first naval nursing sisters to be appointed to Royal Naval hospitals.

The need for trained nurses with the navy had been established by Mrs Eliza Mackenzie and her party of six nurses who worked at the naval base hospital at Therapia during the Crimea.

Subsequently eleven sisters joined the naval hospitals at Gosport, Hampshire, and at Plymouth.

In 1902 Queen Alexandra took them under her personal charge and the Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service was formed.

The ... ldwide during ... ospitals and ... more recently ... Uganda during ... n. ... not Nurs ... he main introdu ... n the change ... rs and acceptan ... e Royal nurses ... Navy M ... ndants. The ... hnicians now kn ... te their and ass ... rk in the centena ... medical hospital ... support ...

A QARNNS state-enrolled



Explorer's gra in Antarctic surv am

By Pearce Wright, Scien

Doctors, scientists and a group of servicemen should be landing tomorrow in one of the most inhospitable places on earth. They form an expedition that will conduct research into the psychological stress of living and operating in extremely harsh conditions.

But the bulk of their work will be in mapping, geological observations, and the study of terrestrial and marine life, and mountaineering.

Their home for the next year will be Brabant Island, Antarctica, where explorers have landed only three times and never stayed long enough to establish a base.

The landing this week, led by Commander Christopher Furse, a Royal Navy marine engineering officer, is by one of two teams which will explore the island and its resources during the next 16 months. That will include making the first ascents of all the peaks up to 6,800 ft.

Temperatures range over the year from 10°C to −40°C, with winds frequently exceeding hurricane force 12.

The psychological tests on the group will be made by Dr Jonatha ... f St Bartholome ... l Medical School. ... ne of the sponsor ... edical research ... tion.

Inves ... he geology, glaciolo ... ies of birds and sea ... variety of marine ... n prepared in conj ... the Natural Environ ... tch Council and ... Antarctic Survey.

The ... organize ... has been Expedit ... int Service academ ... nder which men wi ... nd service-collabor ... terests can Brabant ... journey to largest ... the second ago (64° ... r Archipelago west), w ... and 62° 20 because ... g of a secret one of ... travelled via runs to ... operational last stands. But the made o ... landing was ice patro ... durance, the

The p ... cois de G ... es Mr Frangrandso ... scientist and the Belg ... de Gerlache, the first ... r who made ... 0 years ago.

Science report

When sows and piglets s

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The common practice of cross-fostering newly born piglets may cause serious distress among both the piglets and the sows involved, according to a new study by Dr Ian Horrell, a lecturer in the department of psychology at Hull University.

It is rare indeed for any mammal to adopt spontaneously, he points out. But among farm animals, especially pigs, cross-fostering is imposed on a regular basis, although little research has been done on the behavioural consequences.

A sow may produce as few as four or as many as 16 or even more piglets in a litter. But she will usually have only 12 or 14 teats, so herdsmen may transfer a few piglets from a large litter to a sow which has teats and milk to spare.

A sow's milk flow pattern is often broken when "foreign" piglets are introduced into her litter. Normally milk flow starts a couple of minutes after the piglets have started to suck, and milk is produced most times the piglets want to feed. But, for at least a few hours after fostering, successful suckling periods may be reduced to only about a third of those attempted.

Piglets, too, are often disturbed by the change and seem to know that they are in the "wrong place". Even at one day old they appear to recognize their own "home", and of ... and try ... plaintively foster m ... from their

A pi ... own m ... ecognize its call. W ... ell and her young t ... w calls her not re ... er piglets do natural ... readily as used to ... they are teat at ... rom the same transfe ... time and, if their f ... mother sow, turbed ... ttern is disturbed.

Such ... tably ... tions inevi- Horrell ... th, and Dr whethe ... g to discover of non ... al retardation throug ... opment lasts conseq ... arity, with a yields ... t on bacon

Christmas birds find sanctuary

Wingshaven, the bird sanctuary at Sheffield Park, near East Grinstead, Sussex, has again given a new lease of life to turkeys, ducks and geese destined for the Christmas table.

Eighty of them, a record number, were brought to the sanctuary by owners who at the last minute shied away from killing them.

"More and more people seem to be turning away from the orgy of Christmas killing", said Mr Don Harrison, the Wingshaven warden. The birds were bought from markets and pet shops in the summer with the intention of fattening them up for the festive table.

"But when it comes to the crunch their owners have not had the heart to kill them and decided to give them away" he added.

New homes are being found for them as pets at schools, children's homes and hospitals.

Betjeman poems to cross the Atlantic with lone rower

By Craig Seton

Nineteen eighty-four will be the year of the sea for Mr Hugh King-Fretts, a West Country sheep farmer who is in the final stages of preparation to row single-handed across the Atlantic beginning in Tenerife later this month.

The Atlantic crossing is intended by Mr King-Fretts, aged 35, to be the first leg of an epic solo voyage by rowing boat around the world. So far, he has spent £20,000 planning and preparing for his "ultimate challenge".

Mr. King-Fretts, who has a 135-acre farm on Exmoor in Devon, has received so little sponsorship for the trans-Atlantic crossing that he is making the journey without a long-range radio. He therefore expects to be out of contact until he arrives in the West Indies 100 days or so after setting out.

About £12,000 has been spent on a specially designed and constructed 30ft long rowing boat named Hulu, a Polynesian word meaning "to overcome all". The boat will leave Tilbury Docks, London today on a cargo boat heading for Tenerife.

Mr King-Fretts, a zoologist, is unperturbed that he has completed only four hours of sea trials in Hulu off the south Devon coast and says his voyage holds no fears for him.

"I know how the boat handles and I know I can row it," he said. "My only apprehension will be the first few days after leaving Tenerife. I want to get as far out to sea as quickly as possible so there is no chance of being blown backwards to the African coast. Then I will be able to relax a bit.

"I do not lie awake at night worrying about it. I do not feel anything emotionally. I have just accepted it as the task for the next stage of my life."

Mr King-Fretts will leave Britain next week and start his long row from Tenerife on January 24 or 25 after provisioning Hulu with fresh food and water. On board will be 100 days' supply of pre-cooked army rations, about 30lbs of dried fruit and "roughage" and about 100 gallons of water.

Navigation will be by sextant, and his only communication will be a short-range VHF radio which may enable him to give his position to passing shipping.

He will be carrying a spare pair of oars a four-man liferaft with survival kit and two search and rescue beacons which will give his location if he needs help.

He intends to take along some books on Greek mythology and poems by John Betjeman. Otherwise, he hopes to keep a careful record of his progress and his thoughts in any spare time he has between rowing and sleeping.

Mr King-Fretts has been planning his Atlantic and round-the-world voyage for eight years. If the Atlantic leg is completed successfully, he intends to return to England to plan the next stage, a voyage in 1985 from the west coast of the Americas across the Pacific to Australia, a journey that could take nine months. Then, he would row homewards again across the Indian Ocean to the African coast.

Archaeology

Adding credibility to Dong Son legend

Vietnamese archaeologists have discovered a large early city near Hanoi, which has given substance to legends and Chinese reports of an ancient kingdom in the Red River delta antedating the Han conquest of AD 43. The ramparts are reported as being nine km (six miles) in circumference, and numerous bronze artefacts have been found.

The site, at Co Loa, is the largest known of the Dong Son civilization, which was centred on the Red River delta in the latter part of the first millennium BC. For half a century, discoveries of rich burials in boat coffins, and of large bronze drums bearing scenes of warrior aristocrats, have given increasing credibility to the legends of the Dong Son state, but the Co Loa urban site is the first to indicate the complexity of its society.

Co Loa lies on the flat flood plain of the Red River, 16 km (10 miles) north-west of Hanoi. The outer rampart lies behind a moat fed by a tributary of the river. Within the outer rampart is a second, six km (four miles) in circumference, and there is an innermost enceinte which appears to be a citadel.

The total area of Co Loa is estimated at 600 to 700 hectares. The city is said to have been founded about 300 BC by the first ruler of the kingdom of Au Lac, which was conquered by the Chinese Han empire.

Recent excavations in the interior have recovered a superb bronze drum weighing 72kg (160 pounds) which would have required the smelting of anything from one to seven tonnes of copper ore. Inside the drum was a hoard of more than 100 socketed bronze ploughshares. Outside the southern gate of the city were found a cache of 10,000 bronze crossbow bolts.

The Vietnamese excavations have thus given substance to the legendary development of Southeast Asia's first civilization, and have shown that long before the arrival of the Chinese armies, the Viets had developed rice irrigation, achieved mastery over bronze casting, and initiated trade exchanges across the South China Sea and westward to India.

Charles Higham
Professor of Anthropology, University of Otago, New Zealand.

Whitehall brief

Des Wilson's war on secrecy

By Peter Hennessy

Mr. Des Wilson, Britain's leading campaigner, will declare war on Whitehall secrecy on Thursday when he launches the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information.

Gathered at the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors in Great George Street, just across the road from the Treasury, will be the Brigade of Guards of British pressure groups.

Some 25 organizations have arrayed themselves under the command of "Brigadier" Wilson, who reckons his 42 years on earth have been but a preparation for this hour.

Speaking from his headquarters, which he shares with his chief-of-staff, Mr Maurice Frankel, in the tattier quarter of King's Cross favoured by such enterprises, Mr Wilson says he has £50,000 pledged in cash or kind, more than enough to sustain the assult on the secret citadel of Whitehall for a year. Mr Ralph Nader, the legendary advocate of consumer causes in the United States, is on board as an adviser.

"All that I have done before I regard as a training exercise for this campaign," Mr Wilson says. "I believe this will be the culmination of my campaigning career."

In the 15 years since he became director of Shelter, Mr Wilson has accumulated a chestful of campaigning medals; chairman of the Campaign for Lead Free Air and Friends of the Earth, membership of the national executive committees of the Child Poverty Action Group and the National Council for Civil Liberties, membership of the boards of the Green Alliance, and Shelter.

Out of this frenzy of campaigning has emerged a philosophy of pressure grouping, with which he counters those such as Mrs Shirly Williams, and Sir William van Straubenzee, MP, on the political front, and Sir Douglas Wass on the administrative front, who recken such bodies can distort the democratic process by wielding an influence disproportionate to their size.

Mr Wilson, who describes himself as "an advocate in the court of public opinion – my causes are my clients", offers seven defences of his calling:

- Pressure groups fill a gap in the democratic process by representing minority causes and keeping issues alive between elections.
- They offer the citizen an alternative method of participation to membership of political parties.
- They help to brief MPs whose support in staff terms is among the feeblest in the democratic world.
- They combat "bad" (Mr Wilson's adjective) pressure groups like the car, aviation, and oil lobbies.
- They give issues stamina when press and politicians have lost interest.
- They give individuals the tools to be effective: for example, the concerned parent who could not remove lead from petrol unaided.
- They are democracy's safety valve, relieving frustrations and reminding people of the possibility of peaceful, constitutional, change.

Mr Wilson realizes his freedom of information campaign has a formidable opponent in Mrs Thatcher, whom he describes as "a simple, black-and-white thinker." He intends to win skirmishes in the foothills – opening up local government, getting people access to personal files held on them by government – before launching the final assault.

Des versus Margaret promises to be an epic worthy of Cecil B. De Mille. It opens on Thursday, in Westminster.



Mr Maurice Frankel (left) and Mr Des Wilson in optimistic mood (Photograph: John Voos)

OBITUARY

SIR HAROLD THOMPSON
Scientist and football administrator

Professor Sir Harold Thompson, CBE, FRS, who was Professor of Chemistry at Oxford University from 1964 to 1975, and subsequently Emeritus Professor, and whose scientific reputation rested on the immense work he carried out alone or in collaboration with others, in the field of infra-red spectroscopy, died on December 31. He was 75.

Outside the academic world Thompson was also widely known in football administration, having taken a life-long interest in the game. His involvement reached a climax when he became chairman of the Football Association Council for five controversial years from 1976. He then became a life vice-president.

Harold Warris "Tommy" Thompson was born on February 15, 1908, at Wombwell in Yorkshire, and attended King Edward VII School at Sheffield. In 1925 he was awarded an Open Millard Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and gained a first class in the Final Honour School of Natural Science (Chemistry) four years later.

His post-graduate work carried out with his tutor Hinshelwood led to advances in the fields of homogeneous unimolecular gas reactions and the hydrogen-oxygen reaction. Proceeding to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin-Dahlem he worked for a period with Professor Fritz Haber, and was granted the degree of Phil.D (Berlin).

He returned to St John's College as Official Fellow and Tutor in 1930 – an appointment he held until he became Professorial Fellow for 11 years from 1964. During this period he was Junior Dean and three times vice-president of the college and for the last 10 years, University Reader in infra-red spectroscopy. He was awarded the Oxford D.Sc. in 1954. In addition he took part, between 1949 and 1961, in the administration of the university.

During the Second World War he carried out chemical research for the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Aircraft Production. After the war he served on committees of the Scientific Advisory Council and Medical Research Council. From 1949-54 he was a member of the Chemical Research Board in the former Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; and from 1952-63 Scientific Adviser to the Home Office Civil Defence, Southern Region.

Forty years ago the subject of infra-red spectroscopy was lacking in theory and poorly equipped with instrumentation. From the start Thompson took a vigorous pioneering lead in development, and was soon recognized as a foremost authority. He assisted greatly the petroleum industry, and his advice and help were sought by many organic chemists in universities and firms. About 300 papers published in the proceedings of scientific societies and journals came from his laboratory, and he also acted as editor of *Spectrochimica Acta* and of Volumes I and II of *Advances in Spectroscopy*.

His energy, drive and leadership made a forceful impression on people, as did his ability for organization and achievement. Some found him difficult, and complained that he took on so many tasks that the lesser ones became neglected; but his Yorkshire hard-headedness made his judgments always strong, sound and practicable.

Thompson travelled and lectured widely overseas, and held prominent positions in various international bodies. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1946, and served as a member of the Council from 1959-64, becoming a vice-president in 1963-64 and again from 1965-71 when he acted as the Society's Foreign Secretary.

He was created CBE in 1959, and was knighted in 1968, and received numerous awards in Britain and abroad.

On the football field Thompson was a vigorous centre-half against Cambridge in the Oxford side of 1928-29, and did a great deal to foster the game in the university and outside. He founded the Pegasus Football Club and his drive and leadership was behind that club's achievements in amateur football in the 1950s. He was a life vice-president of the Amateur Football Alliance, and president for two years from 1969.

He married in 1938 Grace Penelope Stradling; they had a son and a daughter.

David Miller: page 17.

ALEXIS KORNER



Alexis Korner, the blues musician and broadcaster, who died on January 1, at the age of 55, belonged to a generation which discovered the fascination of Afro-American blues and jazz immediately after the Second World War.

Born in Paris, his mother Greek, his father an Austrian ex-cavalry officer, Korner travelled to Britain with his family aboard one of the last ships to leave France in 1940. It was while he was at St Paul's School that he came across records by those musicians – Albert Ammons was an early hero – who were to provide him with both an ambition and a career.

He worked, in each case briefly for a shipping firm, for several record companies and for the BBC's World Service. But his energies really went into trying to play the guitar and sing like the great blues musicians he admired.

One was Big Bill Broonzy, who stayed at Korner's home when he visited London. By now, Korner had married – his wife, Roberta, is the daughter of the art critic Robert Melville, and during the 1950s they had three children, Sappho, Nicholas and Damian. He played guitar with the Ken Collyer skiffle group and later with Chris Barber.

By the end of the 1950s he and the late Cyril Davies were running the Roundhouse Blues Club above a public house in Brewer Street. Visiting Americans – Muddy Waters, Jimmy Rushing, Sonny Terry, Brownie McGhee – turned up there to sing for fun. That marked the beginning of British rhythm-and-blues.

This development became more visible on St Patrick's Day, 1962, when Korner and Davies opened a club at Ealing, jointly leading a band they called Blues Incorporated and which included the saxophonist Dick Heckstall-Smith and the drummer Charlie Watts. Also present at that opening were Mick Jagger (soon to sing regularly with the band) and Brian Jones.

Indeed, the Rolling Stones were really formed to deputize for Blues Incorporated while they did a broadcast for the BBC's Jazz Club. By then Blues Incorporated had moved to the Marquee Club (then underneath the Academy Cinema), playing music that could be said to merge Charles Mingus with Muddy Waters, and involving over the next few years such jazz players as Graham Bond, Art Themen, Ray Warleigh, Jack Bruce, Danny Thompson and Phil Seamen.

Performers who were then unknown and who sat in with the band included Paul Jones and Eric Clapton. While various protégés went on to enjoy fame and fortune, Korner suffered the handicap of being a pioneer, of doing something before the public had caught up with it. He continued to go his own way rather than to follow-up the latest trends. He rarely worked with a band after the 1960s, but was particularly fond of operating as half of a duo: his collaboration with the bass player, Colin Hodgkinson was especially successful.

When Korner began singing blues, it was generally imagined that nobody who was not both black and American could master the craft. One of his achievements was to prove that wrong. But as well as being a singer and guitarist of emotional power, Korner was also a broadcaster and writer possessing wit and elegance; his Radio One programme reflected a civilized style as well as a special kind of erudition.

His personal tastes and behaviour were equally fastidious, whether in food and drink or in his critical watching of cricket and rugby (he had played for the British Army of the Rhine just after the Second World War). Above all, he was a man of great individual charm and courtesy.

Mr Kenneth Blair Smith, senior partner of the Price Waterhouse European Firms, died on Christmas Day at the age of 46 in Brittany.

Mr Pierre Gabriel Jeanneret, OBE, for many years art critic of the *Daily Mail*, died on December 23.

Winston McCarthy, a New Zealand sports commentator, well known for his rugby broadcasts, died in Auckland on January 2. He was 75.

McCarthy also covered Empire and Olympic games and cricket Tests, and wrote several books about rugby.



THE ART

The pleasures of the new-look Festival Hall could be dubi

The deserving case of the '

On the face of it, the Festival Hall has never looked brighter. It even has the appearance of a place that positively welcomes people. Where once stretched acres of grey carpet desert, there are now merry little bars and foodstalls, knick-knack shops and a craft market. The foyers are bustling with activity instead of feeling perpetually like Heathrow at 3 am.

But the urge to "open" the South Bank – which has become ever more obvious since Laurence Peterkin, the nominee of the present GLC, took effective control almost a year ago – also has its problematic aspects. Mr Peterkin has said that he has no intention of influencing the programmes that orchestras choose to play at the Festival Hall, and there is no evidence of pressure being brought to bear, either directly or through the London Orchestral Concerts Board, which manages grants made to the orchestras by the GLC and by the Arts Council. However, orchestras can be influenced quite as readily by general atmosphere as by firm directive, perhaps more readily, and there is little doubt about the atmosphere prevailing on the South Bank.

Nobody was very bashful, for instance, about the seven per cent increase in attendance recently announced, and, in fervently denying that he wants to fill the Festival Hall with Tchaikovsky every night, Mr Peterkin lends support to the supposition that it is the GLC's aim to make programmes more "popular". Of course, it may well be that the GLC does not live to see much headway made in that direction. But even within two or three years the pattern of concert life in London could be affected; and so there is a need to examine the notion that the usefulness of a concert hall is measured by audience figures, that subsidy is only merited when it is met by box-office response.

Indeed, one could argue on the contrary that subvention of the arts is justified only to the extent that they are unpopular, since popular events can be expected to pay for themselves. A socialist economy, or even an ordinarily prudent one, should therefore be where suppor cisely becaus lacking, with support may popularity. An welcoming Pop the Festival expect the GLC ing with warm e prospect of U certs.

Of course, it i a local authority ing through

Griffiths explains

oncert'

all the opular. some at are npopu- contain known, own it gaining st fall, concert by an stands in a known language: an unknown piece by an unknown composer might be anything. If the GLC were to embark on a series of Unpopular Concerts, they would do best, therefore, to choose their repertory from exactly that area of music that is at present most poorly represented in South Bank programmes: namely, contemporary work. And, if socialist arts bosses feel the need to justify themselves, they can most readily do so by putting resources into events where the box-office returns are likely to be negligible.

There is no reason why, though, support for contemporary music, or for anything else, should be doled out unthinkingly. It is a commonplace to say that state and local authorities have now replaced princes and prelates as the great patrons of the arts, but there is an important difference: the Eszterhazys actually cared what Haydn wrote. Quite what would happen if this kind of discipline were to be exerted by the leaders of the Arts Council and the GLC I am not sure. But, if it were matched by a real involvement in enlivening the art of music, and not just the interiors of concert halls, it might be interesting.

Television

Unsocial clichés

Last night, on Beyond 1984 (BBC1), a barrister named Stephen Sedley came out with the hysterical twaddle which this sort of series inevitably leads one to expect. His heart, of course, was in the right place: a state which computer-controls its citizens' destinies is rightly to be feared, as are secret courts and an autonomous and racist police force.

Mr Sedley's head, however, was stuffed with clichés of the kind which used to fill the pages of the *New Statesman* when, in the late Seventies, that organ was itself in the grip of political paranoia. The laws against racism and sexism were of course "largely cosmetic"; society was suffering from an "unprecedented" division into classes with differing legal rights (what a shame Mr Sedley did not do O-level English history); "institutionalized racism" in schools meant black, working-class children being IQ-tested by white, middle-class teachers; the state would soon be deciding both who could bear children and who could keep them. Evidence? Ah, there really was not time. The subsequent panel discussion was not previewed: I trust he got a trouncing.

Real life, on the other hand, was to be found in uncomfortable abundance in **A Childhood** (Channel 4) despite the fact that the home under scrutiny must have harboured cameras and camerapersons in every available nook and cranny.

John and Rebecca, aged 10 and 11, live in Brixton with their mother and three elder sisters, having recently flitted thither from Belfast. We saw the electricity man call, quite routinely, to cut off their power: an equally routine family whip-round, with Gran playing a major part, sent him away again for 24 hours. Mum went out to see her boyfriend, threatening four cracked jaws if there was any fighting. Angela Pope's film cut repeatedly from high life in the pub to high life back at the ranch, whose rebellious occupants had sneaked out to buy some hot chips.

A telephone link was laboriously set up between a moderately vandalized public booth and Dad, loving from across the water. "How're you keeping?" "Alright." "Are you still at school?" "Yeah." "Every day?" "No, not every day." "Why?" "Some days Mum just keeps me off." John and Rebecca both want to become motor mechanics, and yearn for Ireland. Mum, for whom marriage in Ireland was a vale of tears, will never go back. It would take a remarkably sophisticated state computer to get any purchase on these embattled lives, or indeed to soften their hardship.

Amy (BBC 1), by Roger Milner, made a perfect New Year treat. Harriet Walter, with bruised, ardent gaze, was perfectly believable in the part of Amy Johnson, as was Clive Francis as the caddish but irresistible Jim Mollison. This was the cameraman Nat Crosby's directorial debut: unostentatiously meticulous period detail, and magic with Tiger Moths.

Michael Church



Gifts from beyond: Balthus's 1938 *Le Rêve* and (right) Liliane Lijn's *Feathered Lady* in *Electra*

Paris galleries

A grand mysterious obsession

Balthus/Hans Bellmer Photographs
Centre Pompidou

Autour de Raphaël
Louvre

Raphaël dans les collections françaises/Raphaël et l'art français/Turner
Grand Palais

Electra
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris

Saint Sébastien
Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires

Looking out of my train window in the gathering dusk at Aunay-sous-Auneau, on my way to the airport, I suddenly saw a perfect Balthus. A little stretch of street, bounded on *all* sides by cubist-looking blind walls, on the left a man in a raincoat, walking away, on the right two men talking, and in the centre, most improbably, a little girl with a hoop. Was I, I wondered wildly for a moment, suffering from delusions? *But no:* as the train pulled away, the man with his back to me receded into the distance, and the little girl vanished round a corner, bowling her hoop before her.

I am not sure what this shows. That Balthus is, after all, a ruthless realist? Perhaps. Or more likely that he is one of those artists who, once they have laid claim to a certain territory of the mind for themselves, dredged it, perhaps, from the depths of the unconscious, proceed to impress its image indelibly on external reality for everyone else to see. Certainly in the big **Balthus** retrospective at the Centre Pompidou (until January 23) one is very vividly conscious of being in the presence of a grand obsessive. Though by no means all of Balthus's paintings concern, as they are popularly supposed to, chunky nymphets in equivocal poses and curious states of undress, there is undoubtedly a strong element of that, saved (but sometimes only just) from being soft-core porn by the monumentality of the compositions and the pervasive mystery of the subjects, poised as most of them are on the edges of sleep and dream – the sort of pubescent slumber, surely, that gives rise to poltergeists.

In any case, much the same subjects recur with slight variations: the dream messenger in the various versions of *Le Rêve* is carrying different gifts from beyond, but the general import is the same. And Balthus was never one to hesitate to do a picture over again if he thought he could do it better – as witness two major versions of *La Rue*. It is interesting to find that, even in his country landscapes, versions of other, more familiar paintings are secreted – the man with his back turned, walking resolutely away from the spectator, appears in several unlikely places, for instance. But what strikes one more than anything else in this show is the sheer beauty of Balthus's paint: the painstaking way that it is applied to suggest a faded, crumbling antique fresco without ever seeming like pastiche, the infinitely subtle, carefully balanced pale colouring gently suffusing the stiff yet strangely convincing poses of the characters who haunt this private world.

More and more frequently, I find, people engaged in the fruitless discussion of who now deserves the title of the greatest living painter seem to be mentioning the name of Balthus. It seems improbable, but looking round this exhibition one suddenly finds it a lot less improbable. Just think about it. Who else would you suggest?

Far removed from all this is the august spirit of Raphael, the five-hundredth anniversary of whose birth is being grandly celebrated with a number of exhibitions throughout France. Paris proper has three, all until February 13: at the Louvre **Autour de Raphaël**, a dazzling collection of paintings and drawings from Raphael's milieu, and at the Grand Palais **Raphaël dans les collections françaises** and **Raphaël at l'art français**.

The main show of Raphael himself is perhaps a trifle disappointing, compared, for instance, with the British Museum's staggering show of his drawings. There are, it is true, a handful of masterpieces, but somehow the attention seems inexorably drawn away towards the dubious works and those once, sentimentally, attributed to Raphael by nineteenth-century taste. These make, though, a very useful preface to the nearby show illustrating the influence of Raphael on French art, which is totally fascinating as a document in the history of taste, with Raphael as the inkblot test at the centre, sublimely uncaring what later generations might make of his leading motifs or even his physical appearance (there are dozens of paintings ralated to the nineteenth-century myth of Raphael). Sometimes the relationships suggested seem a little far-fetched: after all, any mother-and-child is going faintly to resemble any other and, even if Degas did know *Raphaël et son maître d'armes* in the Louvr connexion with his double portrai *et Valernes* seems strictly coinciden it is a show which makes you thi react, and throws light on many besides Raphael – almost everythi Raphael, in fact.

Another artistic inkblot test is ex in **Electra**, the enormous show electricity and electronics in twen century art at the Musée d'Art Mode la Ville de Paris until February 5 show may well be altogether enormous, trying to cover too much there are several sections that look popular electronics show at Olympia a hard day. But any exhibition intro by Fontana's beautiful neon ceiling-i lation, and featuring the recent wor Liliane Lijn, Jan Van Munster and S cannot be all bad. Moreover, there ar historical sections, inspired no doub the permanent presence in the galle Dufy's giant mural for the 1937 expos *La Fé Electricité*.

Elsewhere in Paris the large and terms of French taste, epoch-making s of Turner, sponsored by the Bri Council, continues to draw the lar crowds – larger even than Raphael – at Grand Palais (until January 16). At Palais de Tokyo an informal show of acquisitions for the forthcoming Mu d'Orsay (on indefinitely, it would see amazes by the variety and quality of materials, especially in such unlikely ar as nineteenth-century British painting a *fin-de-siècle* French academic art. T photographs of **Hans Bellmer** at Centre Pompidou (until February 2 provide a useful stalking-horse f Balthus, in that Bellmer's semi-surreal obsession with tied-up women, wheth actual or symbolized through dolls an store dummies, though it aspires towar art, remains somehow too insistently the realm of the grubby mackintosh. An out at the Musée National des Arts Traditions Populaires there is yet anothe inkblot show, entitled **Saint Sébastien Rituels et Figures** (until April 16).

To medieval adherents Sebastian wa considered most effective against plague and when depicted in art often jus demurely held a single arrow to denote his fate. With the Renaissance and the Baroque it was all agony and ecstasy, dubiously intertwined. For the decadents – notably Moreau, D'Annunzio and Debussy – he became par excellence the genius of the perverse. And what now? The show, scrupulously historical, does not tell us, but Alfred Courmès is not the only living French painter to be obsessed with the legend. Why? The show poses the question, and leaves us to decide for ourselves.

John Russell Taylor

Concert

Taverner Consort
Wigmore Hall

And now, the Taverner Consort's New Year revolution: minimalist Bach. The theory of Joshua Rifkin, propounded in America a couple of years ago and more recently in *The Musical Times*, that Bach's choruses were no such things but actually collections of solo voices, has met with a somewhat dusty reception from musicologists. On the other hand, the practical demonstration of this theory in Rifkin's recording of Bach's B minor Mass has been rather well received. Andrew Parrott, the Taverner's director, is convinced by both the theory and the practice; he has already experimented with extensive solo passages in his Bach performances (witness his B minor Mass at the Proms), and on Sunday night took the idea to its logical conclusion.

Bach's short Mass in G (BWV 236) and the fifth cantata from the Christmas Oratorio were presented with one singer and one instrumentalist to each part; whatever the rights and wrongs of the idea, the result was an unqualified delight. It was easy to imagine the Mass sounding from some provincial German organ loft, and the brilliant resourcefulness with which Bach reduced the opening chorus of his grand *Reformation Cantata*, No 79, to form this Gloria – rewriting the two horn parts in the opening for soprano and alto voices! – amply justified the solo-style performance. There are few more complicated Bach textures than the stretto fugal entries at the climax of this superb movement, and here they were both lucidly clarified and excitingly projected.

At the close of the Mass, the reworked opening chorus of Cantata No 17 was triumphantly effective, and, earlier, the dancing rhythms of "Ehre sei dir, Gott" from the Christmas Oratorio, aided by some sparkling oboe d'amore playing, were invigorating. Tessa Bonner (who stood in for Emma Kirkby in the "choral" parts of the concert) was outstandingly good; Mary Nichols brought apt fervour to her recitatives, and, while Nicholas Robertson and Alan Fairs sometimes struggled in the arias, they were lively and incisive in the choruses.

There is no reason why much more Bach should not be heard like this while the musicologists argue it out; Parrott might consider tightening the bottom of the texture a little, but there were no real problems of balance in this clear acoustic.

Emma Kirkby saved her voice for a couple of Purcell songs from *The Fairy Queen*, nicely turned; John Holloway demonstrated how natural and expressive florid ornamentation in Corelli's slow movements can sound; and David Staff bravely essayed trumpet sonatas by both Corelli and Purcell: a good idea to set Bach in the context of music that preceded him. Size of audience and enthusiasm of reception were anything but minimal.

Nicholas Kenyon

Theatre in New York

hine through the clouds

theatre ke the senger: ed for umpish e in the *s Men-* heatre) y (Ethel on top ors like arket's l Rose- playing mostly mpany, ests yet oadway Beau- ter but quare's -sports- designer 's Shot- ness is which d to be ing on, e Ming ed The setting gfields' rtment le. The scene nnessee ed in – adds arkness on but life of niscast- ra who had the in real nspired and a whole- ic vein danger. manda ramatic up the is first Villiams st year demon- naining rd is an Caller. arance, -school ying to combi- good tomary the sort ctually ne ache affront nageric Jessica ngfield Nearing 0. Miss uances ome of mance settles rupted int of



Jessica Tandy: power and virtuosity

occasional shrewishness, she lets us see why Tom and his father leave her but, from coquettish to maternally loving to sensually alive when she speaks of her husband, she is kin to an aging Scarlett O'Hara as well as a stronger Blanche DuBois. She can show more emotion with one line – a cry of triumph at selling a magazine subscription followed by a sigh at having to do it – than most performers in whole scenes. Even when girded by detractions, Jessica Tandy's Amanda has the fascination of that rare combination of star power and acting virtuosity.

A musical about parenthood, **Baby** follows an unmarried student couple, a middle-aged pair with grown children and an infertile couple through the stages of (or attempts at) pregnancy. The six actor-singer principals are vibrant, the music by David Shire is melodic and Richard Maltby Jr's lyrics are pensive (especially the middle-aged husband's song about it being easier to love an unquestioning child than a wife).

Even with its screen projections of biological stages of growth, however, the show's aspirations at universality are thwarted by the total WASPishness of the couples. Some ethnic/social variety might have given the characters and music texture and variety. As it is, the musical plays like a repetitious and overlong revue.

Off-Broadway has not been able to feel superior to the Great White Way in recent weeks. A much-anticipated **Sea Gull** by the Circle Repertory Company – consistently the most able naturalistic acting ensemble in town – has an ardent Konstantin and Nina in Richard Thomas and Katherine Cortez, and a weird Trigorin in Judd Hirsch (who plays with a Yiddish accent, as if the character had emigrated to New York's Lower East Side, thought better of it, and returned), but was otherwise so flat as to enhance Chekhov's reputation for being boring.

CSC (City Stage Company) – the intrepid group that last season produced both parts of Goethe's *Faust* for the first time in America – is presenting the entirety of Botho Strauss's **Big and Little** in a new translation by the company's artistic director, Christopher Martin, thereby righting previous wrongs of bowdlerized versions done here and in London. As Strauss's Everywoman, Karen Sunde imprints a haunting face on all the bag ladies of the world.

The one outstanding production in town since Peter Brook's *Carmen* happens to be right under it, in the little theatre (the Newhouse) at Lincoln Center. C. P. Taylor's **. . . and a Nightingale Sang** features several of the actors from the American première at Chicago's Steppenwolf Theater and has been directed with uncanny seamlessness (for a play combining narration and action) by Terry Kinney. Among the nearly flawless cast, Joan Allen as Taylor's heroine – a sort of Laura Wingfield who overcomes her limp and her complexes – is so luminous that her New York debut brightens the season like sun glistening upon snow.

Holly Hill

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 30. Dealings End, Jan 13. § Contango Day, Jan 16. Settlement Day, Jan 23.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

More radio stations likely to seek quotes

By Michael Clark

It is quite likely that more local commercial radio stations will seek quotations on the Unlisted Securities Market over the next 12 months. The favorites for quotations are London's **Capital Radio** and Manchester's **Piccadilly Radio**.

So far only Liverpool's Radio City has a quote, but **Radio Clyde**, Glasgow's much-admired operator, said last week that it expects to make its debut next month. Radio Clyde is easily Scotland's biggest commercial station and compares in size with Radio City and Piccadilly.

It has an audience of up to 2 million and is one of the country's most successful stations, both in terms of its award-winning programmes and its profitability.

Unlike many commercial stations, Radio Clyde has made a profit every year since it went on the air in 1973 and has just had its franchise renewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority. There were no other contenders for the franchise.

Advertising revenue rose by almost 29 per cent last year and profits, helped by a big improvement at the Clyde Electronics subsidiary, climbed from £76,000 to £493,000.

Only 5 per cent of the non-voting shares will be placed. There are currently about 75 shareholders, including Scottish Television, Clydesdale Bank and Scottish Express Newspapers.

Many a New Year celebration will testify to the strength of **Gibbs, Mew's** extra strong ales, including such names as Moonraker Brown Ale, Wiltshire Traditional and The Bishop's Tipple, so its debut today would appear well timed.

In September, *The Times* revealed that Gibbs, Mew was planning to transfer from Rule 163 (2a) to the USM as soon as it settled its dispute with the Stock Exchange over current cost accounting.

The company will not be raising any extra money from the introduction, being handled by its own broker, Buckmaster and Moore, but hopes that the shares, now standing at 180p, will become more marketable and make expansion easier.

At this level, this Salisbury brewer is valued at £10m, with the Gibbs family owning about 60 per cent of the shares in issue.

Last year, pretax profits reached £413,000, but following completion of the reorganization at its London bottling plant, Robert Porter, Buckmaster is forecasting profits of £900,000 for the current year ending in March.

In the past five years, adjusting for scrip issues, the share price of Gibbs has grown from 20p to 180p, where the historic fully-taxed P/E ratio stands at 50.7. For the current year, Buckmaster expects that to fall to 23.1, where the shares would yeild 1.8 per cent.

Gibbs owns 59 pubs, the majority of which are in a 40-mile radious of the brewery and of these, only nine are managed, while the rest are run by tenants.

The only black mark against the group's trading performance has been Robert Porter, which it bought in 1979. Porter, famous for its Bulldog beer, suffered losses of £470,000 in 1982 following a move to new premises and the introduction of computer-control systems.

Last year, losses totalled £360,000, but the board is confident Porter will break-even in the current year.

Last week's deal between the troubled property developer, **Crouch Group**, and the USM's **Federated Housing** proved to be just another step towards ensuring Crouch's survival.

Under the deal, Federated has agreed to develop the residential property interest of Crouch, worth £4.6m, over the next 15 months. This will help to cut Crouch's borrowings. Crouch will receive a first payment of £750,000 by February 15, next year, followed by £1.75m the following July and the balance by April 15, 1985.

In addition, Mr Peter Meyer, chairman of Federated, will become chairman of Crouch and sell Crouch a 20 per cent stake in Federated in return for 1.8 million shares. Following the share-swap, Mr Meyer, and his family, will own about 55 per cent of Federated's capital.

Shares of Federated were little changed on the week at 50p, despite the fact that the deal is eventually expected to boost profits. Federated was launched on the USM last month, when Hill Samuel placed 26.7 per cent of the equity, 2.4m shares, at 54p each.

The board has already forecast an increase in pretax profits from £574,000 to £1.05m for the current year. **Metal Sciences**, the shot-blasting grit manufacturer, ended the year on a bright note, rising 2p to 23p, still reflecting the confidence of Sir Monty Finniston, the chairman. He says the company has already received several serious inquiries for its grit and he has decided to exercise an option to buy 100,000 shares in the company.

This move follows a row earlier this month between the group's financial adviser, Ravensdale Securities, and Statham Duff Stoop, a broker, which brought Metal Sciences to market this year.

Statham has since resigned and Laing and Cruickshank has now been appointed as the group's broker.

Details are expected today of a placing of shares in **Welpac**, which supplies packets of nails, screws and pins for the big do-it-yourself retail outlets. The do-it-yourself boom has meant good business for manufacturers and retailers alike.

USM prices, page 16

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

All the President's men but no Fed support

The American President now approaches the second greatest political challenge of his career – his reelection campaign. Yet, due to decisions he has made, he is unable to count on the Federal Reserve Board to cooperate in the overall planning of his reelection strategy. He cannot count on it as a reliable part of his team.

Two crucial decisions by the President have contributed to this serious situation. First, there was his decision to reappoint Mr Paul Volcker as Fed chairman. And second, there was his decision to appoint President Martin to the position of vice-chairman of the Fed when Mr Frederick Schults retired.

These decisions by the President meant that the two most senior officials of the Fed were men who have been opposed to the policy line suggested by the President's own officials in the Treasury.

In one set of critical policy decisions made by the Fed, the treasury officials have already proved to be correct in their strong dissent from Fed policy.

Many of today's problems in money management go back to the Fed's decision in 1982 to institute an explosion in money growth.

Early last year, the treasury economic policy officials, led by Mr Beryl Sprinkel, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, predicted that there would be double-digit growth of nominal gross national product in 1983. This was also the view taken by the shadow open market committee and it was a view strongly endorsed in our American Notebook.

The Fed economic policy officials, led by President Martin and including Governor Wallich and Mr Stephen Axilrod, argued that the people would want to hold more money, not to spend it and accordingly, the surge in money M1 growth would translate into only a modest stimulant to economic growth.

This view by Fed officials has proved to be disastrously wrong. As a result, the US has seen a powerful surge of economic expansion, which has threatened to turn into an inflationary boom. Panicked by the consequences of their own policy, Fed officials are now saying that inflation is the big danger and that they must "lead against the wind" by maintaining their policy of a freeze on banks' reserves which has been in force since April.

Once again, there is a split between the Treasury and the Fed. As is evident from the public statements of treasury officials such as Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury and Mr Manuel Johnson, assistant secretary for economic policy, the treasury officials believe the present Fed policy is only restrictive and, if maintained will lead to a sharp decline in economic growth beginning about the early second quarter of 1984.

The "consensus" forecast of a 45 per cent rise in gross national product this year is the expected growth in the second year of a recovery, after the normal 76 per cent rise in the first year.

The president's problem is that Mr Volcker and President Martin, the two men he appointed about a year ago, are utterly committed to the prevailing official Fed line. That line is that inflation is still the main danger. It is true that inflation is a very serious danger. It is so because of the Fed's ill-advised policy of extravagant monetary growth in 1982-83. Nothing will alter the fact that inflation is going to be a serious problem this year and next, although there are some secular influences that may moderate the impact of inflation.

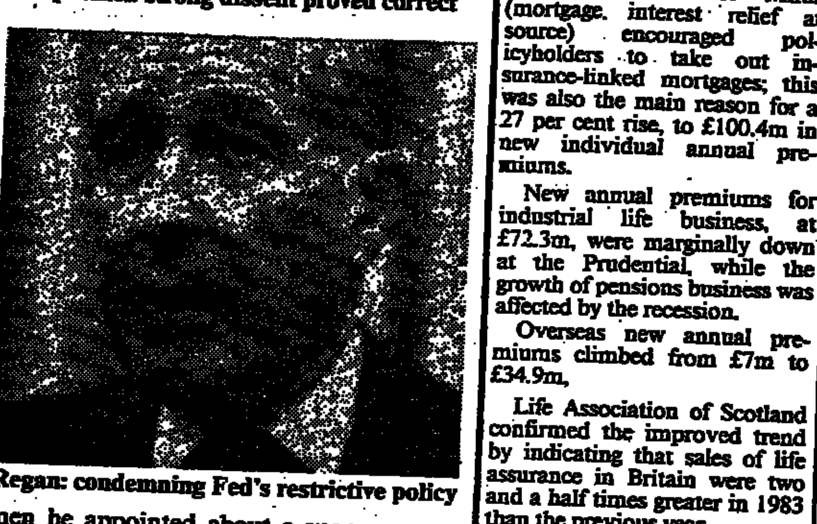
But having said that, there is the problem of zero economic growth in the US this year. And the men who are supporting and leading this dangerous policy are the ones whom President Reagan unwisely appointed.



Volcker: committed to fight inflation



Sprinkel: strong dissent proved correct



Regan: condemning Fed's restrictive policy

Brick defences under attack

Hanson Trust's formal offer document to back its £170m bid for London Brick made interesting reading over the New Year and should liven the market for the two companies' shares when the City gets back to work this morning.

Hanson pulls no punches in its attack on London Brick's performance. London Brick's profit record over the five years 1978 to 1982 could "at best be described as unexciting," Hanson says. Pretax profits were down from £14.1m in 1978 to £10.7m in 1980 before recovering to only £15.3m in 1982.

It is expected that London Brick's results for 1983 will be considerably better than for 1982, Hanson admits. But the profits record and fluctuations in the fletton brick market, Hanson questions whether the progress will be maintained. In particular, Hanson asks whether City estimates of £24m pretax profits at London Brick this year will be the result of one-off stock profits and rationalization.

Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust and a proven winner after takeover successes such as UDS and Ever Ready, also points out that the 120p per share offer compares with the 75p market price for London Brick in August.

Against this, London Brick will be able to use the £24m profits forecast as the mainstay of its defence, with a 50 per cent increase in the dividend a strong possibility.

London Brick's arguments are less convincing when they move to the grounds for a referral of the bid to the Monopolies Commission. The bid is before the Office of Fair Trading which will make a decision on referral before first closing date of Hanson's offer on January 20.

Given these arguments, the only certainty is that Hanson is likely to come back with a higher offer than 120p with or without a monopolies investigation – which must be seen as opening shot by Hanson.

Broker co[redacted]e PSBR as dange[redacted]eading

By Fr[redacted]

The public sector borrowing requirement has become a "dangerously misleading" measure of the Government's fiscal policy, the stockbroking firm Laing and Cruickshank says in its economic and monetary review today.

The firm says that borrowing for productive investment by state industries should be excluded and the impact of unemployment and inflation acknowledged.

There was little change to the PSBR in cash terms between 1979-80 and 1983-84. But the deficit of central and local government which excludes loans to nationalized industry – after taking out sales of council houses and other assets – has jumped by £7,000m, the firm's economists say.

Fiscal policy has relaxed considerably since 1981-82 though it remains tight in absolute terms, Laing and Cruickshank says, adjusting for
the rise in unem[redacted]
1979, which [redacted]
swells the budg[redacted]
for inflation w[redacted]
value of the Gov[redacted]
liabilities.
The minimu[redacted]
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This compares [redacted]
Treasury's forecast [redacted]
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and construction and textiles and engineering.

London and the Home Counties, the North-West and the West Midlands accounted for more 72 per cent of liquidations.

London and the South-East had 6.123 liquidations – 49 per cent of the total. In 1982 the region accounted for 53 per cent.

Creditor's voluntary liquidations reached 7,897, an increase of 6.7 per cent over 1982. Compulsory winding-up orders also increased by more than 22 per cent from 3,728 in 1982 to 5,569 last year.

Bankruptcies among individuals, firms and partnerships rose to 6,821 last year – up 25 per cent over 1982.

Retailing had the highest number of company failures with 3,017 liquidations – 8.5 per cent up on 1982 and almost a quarter of all liquidations.

Doomsday postponed, page 16

ECONOMIC VIEW

Jobless may fall again

The unemployment figures for December, due on Thursday, are likely to provide the main focus of interest for economy watchers this week, while the dollar will be the centre of attention for the financial markets.

The dollar eased last week as fears of higher interest rates receded and dealers will be waiting for the markets to open this week to see if a definite turning point has been reached.

Recorded unemployment has fallen slightly in recent months and analysts believe another fall is possible in December, helped by the big expansion of the Youth Training Scheme. Other statistics out this week include the December official reserves and October overseas travel and tourism figures (today), personal income and saving and companies' appropriation account for the third quarter (Thursday) and November final car and commercial vehicle production (Friday).

Insurance sets sales record

By Andrew Cornelius

The Prudential Corporation – Britain's biggest life insurance group – and the Life Association of Scotland have indicated that 1983 was a record year for sales of life assurance.

Prudential reports an 11 per cent expansion worldwide new annual premiums to £310.3m. Much of the increase stemmed from the home market because the introduction of Miras (mortgage interest relief at source) encouraged policyholders to take out insurance-linked mortgages; this was also the main reason for a 27 per cent rise, to £100.4m in new individual annual premiums.

New annual premiums for industrial life business, at £72.3m, were marginally down at the Prudential, while the growth of pensions business was affected by the recession.

Overseas new annual premiums climbed from £7m to £34.9m.

Life Association of Scotland confirmed the improved trend by indicating that sales of life assurance in Britain were two and a half times greater in 1983 than the previous year.

Group figures show that total new premium income grew to £43m against £36.8m in 1982.

Worke[redacted]ti ignor[redacted]

Six hundred worke[redacted]eeks,
at the Nuova Inn[redacted]hem,
works in Milan, turn[redacted]osed.
work as usual yes[redacted] the
instructions from t[redacted] the
metalworkers' unio[redacted]cycle
Signor Alexand[redacted]
Tomaso, a former raci[redacted]pen-
bought the plant in 1[redacted]ious
BL with the help of fi[redacted]. It
Gepi, the state rescu[redacted]hole
BL retains a residual [redacted]nd a
interest. [redacted]kers'
The 600 workers wh[redacted]s in
third of the workforce a[redacted]

Mesa pr[redacted]r half of[redacted]

NewYork (Reuter) –[redacted]
Petroleum has formally[redacted]cent
posed that about half o[redacted] US
Oil Corporation's assets b[redacted] put
off to Gulf shareholders.[redacted]
Mesa, which heads a[redacted] en-
dent investor group that[redacted]Gulf
more than 13 per cent of[redacted]gest-
outstanding stock, propos[redacted]veral
a letter to Gulf's boar[redacted] not
directors that by June 30[redacted]
year at least 50 per cent o[redacted]ould
company's proven US oil[redacted]t for
natural gas reserves be give[redacted]mon
shareholders in the form [redacted]esti-
royalty trust.[redacted]ve a
In the letter, a copy of w[redacted]llion
was obtained by Reuter. M[redacted]

Maynards defence due soon

By Jonathan Clare

The defence document from Maynards, the sweet and toy company, against Mr Lewis Cartier's partial bid worth £6.3m is expected this week.

Last week Mr Cartier explained what had gone wrong with Cartier Sports and Leisure, a little-known retail company which shut up shop in March 1982 after disastrous trading.

The episode is not mentioned in his offer document for Maynards under the section dealing with "My previous experience in retailing", an omission which some City observers say is unfortunate.

Mr Cartier said that after he and his fellow directors sold out the highly successful Cartiers Superfoods chain to Tesco in 1979 for nearly £20m they took back a supermarket in north London on a 10-are site because it had no planning permission

Some former Cartiers Superfoods executivs did not want to join Tesco and set up Cartier Sport and Leisure in buildings next to this site with a second outlet to sell a complete cross-section of leisure goods from football boots to hi-fi. At the time, Mr Cartier said he thought the idea could grow into a 50-strong chain within five years.

STOCK EXCHANGES

CHANGE ON WEEK

FT Index: 775.7 up 0.7
FT Gilts: 83.12 down 0.03
FT All Share: 470.5 up 1.26
Bargains: 17,014
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 97.89 up 2.19
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1259.55 up 8.64
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9893.82 up 209.65
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 874.94 up 7.64
Amsterdam: 161.6 up 3.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1041.7 up 10.0
Brussels: General Index 136.16 down 0.28
Paris: CAC Index 156.7 up 2.9
Zurich: SKA General 316.90 up 4.1

CURRENCIES

LONDON
CHANGE ON WEEK

Sterling
$1.4515 up 185pts
Index 82.9 up 0.4
DM 3.9550 up 0.005
FrF 12.07 down 0.015
Yen 336.50 down 18.5

Dollar
Index n.a.
DM 2.7220 down 0.0345

NEW YORK
Sterling $1.4515
Dollar DM 2.7230

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.570600
SDR £0.725168

£54m leg-up sought for projects

By Our Correspondent

The Scottish Development Agency said in Glasgow yesterday it had received 80 requests for aid under the second round of its scheme named (Local Enterprise Grants for Urban Projects).

The development value of projects, if they all go ahead for will total £54m and the applicants are requesting £10m in assistance.

Plans which have been submitted include a multi-million-pond city centre redevelopment in Glasgow, a leisure, centure, several hotels, industrial and commercial warehousing.

The SDA will announce the successful applicants in the next two months.

LEG-UP was set up last year to assist urban initiatives in Scotland, which would create jobs or impove environmental and social conditions.

Most of the aid is expected to take the form of low-interest loans and equity participation. In the first round, nearly £6m was committed to 35 projects – and, as a result, 1,500 jobs will either created or safeguarded.

Applications forthe third round of LEG-UP funds must be received before the end of this month.

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank $9\frac{7}{32}$-$9\frac{5}{32}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9\frac{3}{16}$-$9\frac{15}{16}$
3 month DM 6-$5\frac{7}{8}$
3 month FrF 13½-13¼
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9½
Treasury long bond $101\frac{1}{32}$-$101\frac{5}{32}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period November 2 to December 6, 1983 inclusive: 9.350 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Aim Group, Delmar Group and TSB Gilt Fund (quarterly). Finals: Winterbottom Energy Trust.

TOMORROW – Interims: Hollas Group, Mountleigh Group, Radiant Metal Finishing and T R City of London Trust (second quarterly dividend). Finals: None.

THURSDAY – Interims: Electronic Rentals, Howden Group. Finals: None.

FRIDAY – Interims: None. Finals: Watson and Philip.

World coal demand estimates cut

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Estimates of coal's importance as a primary fuel until the end of the century have been revised downward to take into account the effects of economic recession since 1979.

The World Coal Study – on which producers such as the National Coal Board base long-term plans – now estimates that by the year 2000 world trade in steam coal could be between 250 million and 500 million tonnes a year. Previously the study had estimated demand between 300 million and 680 million tonnes.

Although the study has been revised downward, its projections for coal consumption are still far in excess of present world demand, which in 1982 totalled 90 million tonnes a year.

Mr Michael Parker, head of the NCB Central Planning Unit, says in the latest *Coal and Energy Quarterly* that despite the generally more pessimistic outlook for world economic growth, trade in steam coal is likely to grow substantially between now and the end of the century.

Western Europe will be one of the major demand centres for coal. Supplies will come from the US, South Africa, and even Colombia, which will grow as a major world coal trader as its mining industry develops' according to Mr Parker.

In the same issue of *Coal and Energy Quarterly*, the head of the NCB's research establishment, Dr A. D. Dainton, examines research into liquid fuels from coal and concludes that the NCB's own project has the potential to produce fuels equal in performance to those produced from oil.

The NCB's liquid solvent extraction process is to be evaluated at a 2.5 tonne a day pilot plant for which a design contract has recently been placed. Studies already suggest a commercial plant producing 10,000 tonnes of liquid fuel from coal could be built with an investment of £1 billion at 1983 prices.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Saudis back in surplus

Riyadh (Reuter) – Saudi Arabia's balance of trade swung back into surplus in the third quarter of 1983 after two quarters in deficit.

The country achieved a surplus of 14.53 billion riyals (about £2.86 billion) after a deficit of 3.26 billion riyals in the second quarter and a deficit of 1.03 billion in the first.

The country has a surplus for the whole of 1982 of 131.7 billion riyals.

An increase in oil exports in the third quarter was the most significant reason for the turnround.

● US companies built more cars last year than in any other year since 1979, according to a trade journal. Domestic car makers assembled about 6.77 million vehicles – 33.6 per cent more than the 5.07 million built in 1982, which was a 23-year low.

● Orders for the West Germman mechanical engineering industry rose by 7 per cent in real terms in November compared with November, 1982.

Economic view for the coming year by Frances Williams

Doomsday postponed until 1985, say forecasters

WHAT THE FORECASTERS ARE SAYING

	GDP growth %		Inflation %		Unemployment million		Balance of payments £ million	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Treasury (Nov)	2.8	2.8	5*	4.5*	2.85(a)	2.85(a)	0.5	0
National Institute (Nov)	2.2	2.0	5.2*	6.6*	2.9	3.1	1.7	0.2
London Business School (Oct)	1.8	2.4	5.1*	6.0*	3.0	3.0	0.6	0.3
Cambridge Econometrics (Nov)	2.1	1.8	6.1	7.5	3.2	3.5	0.8	2.0
Henley Centre (Dec)	2.8	2.4	4.7	5.8	2.98	3.01	0.5	−0.9
Oxford Economic Forecasting (Jan)	2.5	1.9	5.3*	6.0*	2.87	2.95	0.9	−1.7
Liverpool University (Dec)	3.6	3.7	4.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	0.6	2.0
City University (Nov)	2.2	4.9	6.1	6.8	3.1	2.8	na	na
Phillips & Drew (Jan)	2.0	2.2	5.0*	5.6*	2.97	2.92	1.0	0.4
Simon & Coates (Dec)	2.1	2.0	5.2*	6.0*	2.97	3.0	0.6	1.5
James Capel (Jan)	2.7	2.0	5.1*	4.5*	2.98	2.99	1.0	−0.1
Laing & Cruickshank (Jan)	2.3	2.2	5.1*	5.6*	2.87	2.91	1.43	−1.13
Hoare Govett (Dec)	3.2	3.0	5.1*	7.4*	2.97	2.93	1.3	2.0
CBI (Nov)	2.1	2.0	5.3*	5.1*	2.95	2.9	0.7	−0.4
OECD (Dec)	2.5	2.25	5.5*	5.5*	3.0	3.0	1.0	−1.8
			6*					

(a) Planning assumption, Britain only.
Growth: output measure except Treasury, OECD, Oxford and Laing & Cruickshank (average), Liverpool and Hoare Govett (expenditure), City University unspecified.
Inflation: average rise on previous year except* year end change.
Unemployment: UK adult average for year but Cambridge Econometrics include school leavers, National Institute, Oxford and CBI refer to fourth quarters.

Orwell's year, the forecasters tell us, is going to be a good year for the economy. Fears last summer that the recovery would grind to a halt in 1984 have faded. Most are looking for growth of 2 to 3 per cent, similar to 1983, accompanied by a rise in the number of jobs in the economy and stable to lower inflation.

The Treasury's November prediction of 3 per cent growth this year after 3 per cent in 1983, coupled with a drop in inflation to 4.5 per cent by next Christmas, looks on the high side but not impossibly so. Other forecasters have also begun to take a more cheerful view.

The differences between the forecasters rest chiefly on what they think is going to happen to consumer spending this year.

Consumer spending power will rise less quickly

Spending raced ahead in 1983, up by perhaps 3.5 per cent from 1982, far outpacing the slight rise in real after-tax incomes (adjusted for inflation). A big increase in real take-home pay for those in work was largely offset by still growing numbers of unemployed.

The consumer boom was fuelled instead by a credit explosion as families went ever deeper into debt to finance spending, especially on durables such as cars, washing machines and video recorders. The savings ratio – the proportion of income left unspent – has fallen to 8 per cent, the lowest for 12 years, from more than 12 per cent in the first half of 1982.

The more pessimistic forecasters, notably the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, do not expect this spree to be sustained. The optimists, the Government among them, think it will, although at a more sedate pace.

The drop in the savings ratio stemmed from three factors: the abolition of credit controls in the summer of 1982, the impact of which must now be wearing off; the fall in inflation which reduced the amount of money people had to put aside to maintain the value of their savings – the so-called "wealth effect"; and lower interest rates which both made credit cheaper and, by lowering the mortgage rate, boosted families' spending power.

The Treasury's forecast relies heavily on a further decline in inflation. It expects real after-tax incomes to rise this year, as pay outstrips prices and more people get jobs. And it believes lower inflation and interest rates will allow the savings ratio to edge down once more.

But if, as most forecasters believe, inflation and interest rates remain close to present levels, there will be less scope for lower savings and people's spending power will rise less quickly.

The more gloomy suggest that, with consumer indebtedness at record levels and discretionary net saving (excluding regular commitments to pension and life insurance funds) close to zero, families will hesitate to go deeper into debt, although they show little sign of this so far.

Since consumer spending accounts for nearly 70 per cent of total national output, these differences of opinion explain much of the discrepancy between forecasters on what will happen to the economy as a whole.

The Treasury expects the slack created by a slow down in the pace of consumer spending from 3.5 to 2.5 per cent this year to be taken up by increased exports and investment. The world economy is expected to pick up, especially in Europe where more than half Britain's exports now go. And a big improvement in company profits has left them with plenty of cash with which to rebuild stocks and invest in plant and equipment.

Whether they do so is another matter. But by late last year things definitely seemed to be going the Government's way. Wage settlements continued to slow – although only gently, and they remain above inflation.

Rapid improvements in productivity have kept unit labour costs down and allowed companies to absorb steep rises in commodity prices. There is no sign of any slackening in the consumer boom.

Unemployment has stabilized and the number of jobs has begun to rise with an increase in manufacturing employment in October for the first time in more than four years. The latest official survey of investment intentions suggests a sharp increase in capital spending in 1984, including a 9 per cent jump in manufacturing investment.

There are clear signs of recovery in Europe, exports are gaining after a poor year, and buoyant invisible earnings have kept Britain in healthy surplus on the balance of payments despite a widening gap on non-oil trade and the first deficit on manufactured trade since the industrial revolution. The £1.3 billion surplus recorded in the first eleven months of 1983, after revisions to invisible receipts, now make the Treasury's predictions only a few weeks ago for a surplus of £500m in 1983 falling to zero in 1984 look slightly ridiculous.

Underlying inflation rate stuck at about 5%

Nevertheless, balance of payments forecasts are notoriously unreliable and are perhaps best used simply as a guide to trends. On this basis, nine forecasters expect the current account to deteriorate, mainly because they think continuing growth will suck in large quantities of imports, against five who think it will improve because home production will meet more of the demand.

The Treasury's forecast of 4 per cent growth in exports this year commands fairly widespread agreement.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will not however be complacent as he surveys his domain. He needs to make progress towards his longer term objectives if these are to be achieved by the time the next election comes round in four years.

He has made it clear that he will aim for price stability (though not necessarily zero inflation and not necessarily by the end of this Parliament, he has said.) But the underlying inflation rate remains stuck at about 5 per cent.

Pay settlements, even with 3 million unemployed, are too high for comfort – and may not fall further if, as the Government hopes, unemployment begins to decline this year.

The swift growth of productivity which has helped to offset wage costs is expected to slow. And world inflation, according to the OECD, is likely to stabilize in 1984 at about 5.5 per cent.

Nevertheless, Mr Lawson needs to hold down public spending and achieve steady growth over the next few years – of about 2.5 per cent a year – if he is to create the headroom he needs for a significant reduction in taxation.

Here the forecasters have little cheer to offer. With few exceptions (which do however include the London Business School whose thinking on the economy is very close to that of the Treasury) they expect growth to peak this year and then slow sharply next year to perhaps 1 to 1.5 per cent, pushing unemployment higher once again.

They see the consumer boom finally running out of steam. One or two, like Hoare Govett, think the Government will tighten money and fiscal policy to dampen overheating. And they see increasingly unfavourable developments in the US, where huge budget deficits are expected to clash with tight money to drive interest rates up, slowing not only the American but the world economy with it.

Will Mr Lawson's "winning combination" of low inflation and steady growth look a runner in a year's time? He will not find comfort in knowing that the answer lies out of his hands.

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
8,569,000	A & M Hire	19½	..	0.3	1.5	25.3
6,982,000	Aeronite	133	..	3.6	2.7	24.2
134.7m	Acorn Comp	120	..	..	..	28.6
972,000	Acis Jewel	18	..	..	..	..
23.5m	Adam Leisure	94	..	1.4	1.5	12.0
11.6m	Aidcom Int	92	..	0.9	0.9	68.7
23.9m	Air Call	443	..	8.0	1.8	22.1
9,301,000	Airship Ind	74	−9	..	..	..
9,178,000	Anglo Nordic	29	−½	2.9	10.0	8.5
7,123,000	Applied Botanics	17	..	..	..	..
72.7m	Aspinall Hldgs	140	..	..	..	..
43.5m	Asprey & Co	£7¼	..	22.9	3.2	12.0
33.1m	Baltic Leasing	289	..	4.0m	1.4	13.2
4,224,000	Bensons Crisps	88	..	2.7	3.1	22.0
6,633,000	Berkley Exp	65	+2	..e	..	..
32.2m	Bespak	301	+1	4.3	1.4	18.0
6,770,000	Bio-Isolates	88	−10	..	..	..
6,015,000	Biomechanics	53	..	..	..	..
1,726,000	Black M.	42	+1	4.3	10.2	6.1
4,686,000	Breville Europe	28	−1	7.0b	25.0	6.5
5,456,000	Brewmaker	31	+1	..	..	..
3,806,000	Bryant D.	173	..	7.5b	4.3	44.4
29.8m	Bula Resources	32	−1	..	..	..
4,399,000	Business Comp	75	..	1.4	1.9	12.3
19.2m	CPU Computer	121	−2	2.0	1.7	27.6
70.6m	Candecca Res	180	+34	..	..	..
4,047,000	Canvermoor	98	● −5	5.2b	5.3	..
9,625,000	Cass Grp	175	..	3.6	2.0	21.7
9,480,000	Castle GB	79	..	3.6b	4.5	13.4
44.4m	Cent Ind TV NV	185	+12	..	..	..
6,347,000	Chem Methods	50	..	6.3	12.5	..
18.8m	Cifer	121	−2	..	..	19.1
3,494,000	Ciro	112	..	2.9b	2.6	14.6
1,569,000	City Site Est	43	+3	0.8	1.9	..
10.0m	Cluff Oil	88	−2	..	..	..
10.3m	Do B	88	−2	..	..	..
9,800,000	Cobra Emerald	98	+2	..	..	..
6,124,000	Coleman Milne	53	..	2.1b	4.0	10.6
5,841,000	Consults (C&P)	590	+10	4.3	0.7	70.9
9,068,000	C'ntl Microwave	770	+10	36.0	4.7	21.4
13.4m	Cornell Hldgs	233	+2	..e	..	..
2,529,000	Cramphorn	£10½	..	35.7	3.4	8.9
3,935,000	DBE Tech	140	..	..	..	..
1,272,000	DJ Sec Alarms	106	+15	3.0	2.8	19.2
3,280,000	De Brett A	41	..	3.6	8.7	9.9
1,240,000	Delmar Grp	25	−1	1.4	5.6	6.1
10.5m	Dencora	83	..	..b	..	25.9
13.6m	Druck Hldgs	273	..	3.7	1.4	25.6
1,372,000	Dunton Grp	12	+½	..	..	42.9
673,000	Ecobric Hldgs	58	..	12.1	20.8	..
8,311,000	Edinburgh Sec	85	..	0.2b	0.2	..
14.7m	Eldridge Pope	697	+3	18.2	2.6	14.8
3,053,000	Energy Finance	31	−2	1.8	6.0	4.7
4,652,000	Equipu	105	−10	4.9	4.6	9.7
3,853,000	Exeter Building	127	−3	10.0	7.9	4.6
34.0m	FTT Ltd	206	+8	4.0	1.9	28.1
15.6m	FKI Elec	23½	..	0.3	1.3	43.3
4,500,000	Fed Housing	50	..	3.5	7.0	8.3
21.5m	Feedback	256	..	3.6	1.4	26.1
13.0m	Fitch & Co.	255	..	6.2	2.4	28.7
24.4m	Flextech	136	−2	..	..	22.7
10.2m	Flogas	63	..	2.5	3.9	..
14.7m	Floyd Oil	85	+2	..	..	..
13.4m	Framlington Grp	870	..	9.3b	1.4	18.0
24.6m	French Conn	145	+2	3.7	2.6	16.4
17.0m	Freshbake Foods	79	● +1	1.2b	1.5	13.0
23.3m	Fuller Smith	390	● ..	6.7	1.7	19.8
27.0m	Gable Hse Prop	65	..	3.3	5.1	14.1
9,347,000	Garfunkels	200	−5	2.7b	1.3	20.7
13.3m	Gee (Cecil)	122	+3	3.0	2.4	24.4
6,145,000	Gilbert Hse Inv	23	−1	..	..	..
3,045,000	Godwin Warren	85	..	2.0b	2.4	12.3
2,170,000	Gould Laurence	186	..	4.3b	4.8	..
9,973,000	Grainger Tst	380	+15	6.8	2.6	12.6
1,298,000	Greenwich Cable	48	..	..	..	..
999,000	Guernsey At Sec	148	..	..	..	64.3
3,920,000	HB Electronics	98	−10	1.6	1.6	18.6
2,234,000	Hadland Hldgs	70	+5	3.6	5.1	..
48.3m	Hadson Pet	78	+2	..b	..	..
2,880,000	Hardanger Prop	144	+2	14.0m	9.7	3.5
7,904,000	Hartons Grp	29½	..	0.8b	2.7	43.4
2,325,000	Harvey & Thomp	74	+7	2.1	2.9	16.7
2,930,000	Haytors	125	..	15.0	12.0	6.0
1,984,000	Heelamat Hldgs	64	..	8.0	12.5	7.1
5,320,000	High-Point serv	140	..	2.1	1.5	19.1
1,550,000	Humberside Elec	9	−1	..a	..	39.1
12.2m	Hunterprint	148	..	4.6	3.1	13.8
11.0m	ICC Oil	25½	−¼	0.0	0.1	32.7
7,965,000	Im Bus Systems	118	..	..	..	..
3,009,000	Ind Fin & Inv	95	−1	3.2	3.4	9.0
9,996,000	Inn Leisure	38	+1	0.6b	1.6	17.8
11.8m	Int'europe Tech	237	..	6.0	2.5	52.1
4,029,000	Intervision Vid	20	−1	1.4	7.2	10.6
46.3m	Invent Energy	281	+1	..b	..	..
1,853,000	JSD Comp Grp	34	..	3.0	8.8	19.2
1,063,000	Jayplant	30	..	..	..	24.0
21.7m	Jebsens Drill	135	..	12.5	9.2	2.2
5,586,000	Johnsen & Jorg	85	−3	4.5	5.3	11.8
8,925,000	Johnstone Paints	85	−3	5.4	6.3	6.4
6,961,000	KLP Group	143	−5	..	..	31.1
42.0m	Kean & Scott	48	+1	1.4b	3.0	0.1
15.9m	Kennedy Brookes	228	−3	1.8	0.8	13.4
2,511,000	Kenyon Secs	170	..	13.4	7.9	11.6
3,841,000	Laidlaw Grp	45	..	2.7b	5.9	3.8
635,000	Ldn & Man Secs	15½	..	28.4	..	10.8
3,473,000	Do 10p Ord	15½	..	..	..	10.0
6,439,000	Ldn Cont Adv	41	..	0.3	0.7	32.5
800,000	Ldn Priv Health	20	+1½	..	..	57.1
5,900,000	Lorlin Elec	118	+3	1.4b	1.2	30.7
3,680,000	MME Facilities	40	..	1.0	2.8	25.5
1,680,000	MMT Computing	83	+3	2.4b	2.9	19.2
1,559,000	Mainmet	63	−1	..	..	..
69.7m	McCarthy Stone	335	f ..	5.0	1.5	21.2
6,073,000	McLaughlin & H	158	..	9.4	6.3	7.6
5,081,000	Mebon	94	..	4.9	5.2	13.1
5,775,000	Mellerware	105	..	3.6b	3.4	..
14.5m	Memory Comp	235	● ..	2.3	1.0	40.1
9,072,000	Merrydown Wine	350	−10	7.1	2.0	17.4
5,037,000	Metal Bulletin	115	..	8.6	7.5	11.1
5,832,000	Metal Sciences	27	+6	..	..	..
34.6m	Micro Business	255	..	1.4	0.6	38.1
2,720,000	Microfilm Reprg	80	..	2.1	2.7	..
62.9m	Micro Focus	610	+30	..b	..	..
13.0m	Microgen Hldgs	403	−8	5.7b	1.4	41.5
6,664,000	Microlease	196	+3	2.9b	1.5	..
4,276,000	Midland Marts	115	..	5.7	5.0	13.7
754,000	Midsummer Inns	130	..	3.5	2.7	14.7
4,410,000	Miles 33	270	..	2.8	1.4	22.4
2,886,000	Miss World	148	−3	4.3b	2.9	18.5
9,605,000	Mnemos	21½	+1½	..	..	..
13.7m	Moray Firth M	224	−3	10.0	4.5	17.0
1,425,000	Morland Sec	110	−5	2.9	2.6	..
900,000	Morley (RH)	38	+1	..e	..	..
7,417,000	Munford & White	230	..	3.6b	1.6	23.8
8,511,000	NMW Computers	188	−6	5.7	2.9	22.0
9,666,000	New Ct Nat Res	29	+4	1.7	5.9	11.4
4,353,000	NewEngland Prp	19	..	..	..	..
25.2m	Nimslo Int	23	..	..e	..	..
14.4m	Oilfield Inspec	205	−8	3.4	1.7	19.3
15.4m	Owners Abroad	29½	+1	0.7	2.4	19.2
6,967,000	PCT Group	157	+3	6.9	4.4	14.8
7,821,000	Page M.	107	−1	2.0	1.9	28.1
2,335,000	Parkfield Fndry	44	−1	..	..	..
12.2m	Pericom	163	..	2.4	1.5	25.9
5,483,000	Peters M.	97	+4	2.6b	2.6	27.5
8,580,000	Pict Petrol	143	+10	..	..	..
3,776,000	Pineapple Dance	103	+2	1.1b	1.1	14.6
21.5m	Polytech Marine	239	−3	2.9m	1.2	64.6
2,880,000	Promotions Hse	24	..	1.0	4.2	..
2,417,000	Protimeter	32	..	1.0	3.1	16.8
3,411,000	Radio City	155	..	8.0b	5.2	14.6
17.2m	Rayford Sup	246	−2	7.0	2.8	12.6
3,676,000	Ramus Hldgs	83	−5	7.1	8.6	8.8
15.0m	Real Time Cont	215	+2	2.9b	1.3	36.4
1,197,000	Reliant Motor	20	−½	..	..	5.1
61.9m	Renishaw	201	+6	1.6b	0.8	62.0
2,317,000	Rivlin ID&S	57	..	3.0	5.3	..
3,450,000	Rolfe & Nolan	158	..	3.9	2.8	14.3
7,943,000	Ruddle (G.)	168	..	4.9	2.9	17.2
42.0m	Scusa	105	−1	6.7	0.6	23.9
62.2m	Saxon Oil	248	..	..	..	..
1,919,000	Scan Data	85	..	2.9	3.4	6.9
6,985,000	Securiguard	130	..	2.5	1.9	28.1
4,390,000	Selec TV	32	..	..	..	..
4,310,000	Sheldon Jones	93	..	6.2	6.7	8.5
8,313,000	Sheraton Sec	14¼	−¼	..	..	80.1
3,425,000	Sinclair W.	73	..	6.1	8.3	6.3
8,294,000	Slaters Food	143	−3	..	..	12.5
18.6m	S.W.Resources	67	−2	2.6	3.9	..
14.6m	Sthn Bus Lease	107	+2	..	..	27.7
81.7m	Sovereign Oil	227	−2	..	..	..
17.9m	Spring Ram	171	..	4.3b	2.5	..
5,650,000	Stainless Metal	113	● +6	3.1	2.8	10.9
720,000	Staneleo	53	..	..	..	33.5
4,363,000	Strikes Rests	71	..	1.9	2.7	..
2,522,000	Sunleigh Elect	11	−1	..	..	..
1,400,000	Swindon Pr Hosp	100	..	..	..	33.3
23.6m	Synterials	95	+2	..	..	..
4,889,000	Tay Homes	92	..	..	..	..
2,175,000	Technofan SA	£145	−5	177a	12.2	10.5
2,400,000	Tech For Bus	80	+7	6.0	7.5	11.1
4,959,000	Tel Serv Int	22½	..	..e	..	6.5
17.0m	Television Sth	79	..	..	..	31.0
2,559,000	Thames Inv&Sec	73	..	..	..	..
4,131,000	Therm Scientific	103	..	3.3	3.2	23.4
1,270,000	Thorpac	55	● ..	2.9	5.2	..
4,000,000	Tops Estates	80	..	..	..	..
1,030,000	Towngrade Sec	39	..	0.9n	2.3	25.6
1,300,000	Trident Comp	60	..	2.1	3.6	25.4
34.5m	Tunstall T'com	203	..	1.6	0.8	..
14.9m	Twinlock	70	h ..	1.3	1.8	23.3
6,479,000	Tyne Tees'A'NV	135	−3	..	..	..
1,041,000	Utd Ceramic	43	..	5.0	11.6	16.2
38.8m	Utd Friendly	256	+3	15.4	6.0	..
2,797,000	Utd Packaging	88	..	2.2	2.5	6.0
35.5m	V.W.Thermax	158	+12	7.5n	4.7	31.0
10.2m	Webber Electro	238	..	5.0b	2.1	14.0
9,320,000	Wight Collins RS	291	● +5	3.9	1.4	22.1
880,000	Willaire Syst	6	..	..	..	..
13.9m	Wingate Prop	106	..	0.7	0.7	81.2
9,600,000	Woodchester Inv	170	+2	5.6b	3.3	18.3
4,282,000	Yelverton Inv	54	+3	..	..	87.1
4,800,000	Yorkgreen Inv	28	−1	2.0b	7.1	10.6
610,000	York Mount	61	−1	7.1	11.7	6.5
4,292,000	Zygal Dynamics	116	..	1.1n	0.9	18.1

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10½%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

Willis Faber names chairmen

APPOINTMENTS

Willis Faber & Dumas (UK): Mr A. A. Gregory has become chairman. He succeeds Mr F. K. Thomson, who has retired. Mr R. B. Keville has been appointed chairman of Willis Faber (Underwriting Management), Sovereign Marine & General Insurance Company, Devonport Underwriting Agency and Devonport Insurance Company. He succeeds Mr H. E. Gumbel, who has retired.

London & Scandinavian Metallurgical Company: Mr A. D. Ewart and Dr J. Pearson have been elected joint managing directors.

Imperial Foods: Mr John Gainham is the new finance director.

Ballet Rambert: Mr Andrew Knight has taken over as chairman of Mercury Theatre Trust, which presents Ballet Rambert, after the retirement of Mr Charles Worthington.

The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators: Mr Kenneth Jacques has been elected president.

Stewart Wrightson Group: Mr Harry Purchase has been appointed marketing director.

Mitchell Cotts: Mr John R. Knights has joined the board.

British Steel Corporation: Dr David Grieves and Mr Jake Stewart have become full-time board members for terms of five years. Mr Martin Llowarch is the new managing director, finance. He succeeds Mr Colin Barker.

The Border & Southern Stockholders Trust: Mr John D. Eccles, a deputy chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, has become a director.

Brewers' Society: Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman of Whitbread & Company has been re-elected as chairman for a second year. Mr Ewart Boddington, chairman and managing director of Boddingtons' Breweries, Manchester has been re-elected vice-chairman.

Britvic: Mr Eric B. Colwell is the new chairman, succeeding Mr Michael Jackaman.

Fewer jobs, more skills needed in insurance



by Geoffrey Ellis

The start of the year is traditionally a period for crystal ball gazing, and in a report published today the British insurance industry comes under close scrutiny.

It forecasts a major shake-up over the next few years, brought about largely through the continuing use of information technology.

There will be a growing number of company mergers in the £18,000m business with fewer staff and more sales points offering a wider selection of services.

The report, The Adoption and Impact of IT in the UK Insurance Industry, published by the Technical Change Centre, shows that the continuing use of computers will enable companies, particularly those in the fast growing life and pensions field, to increase business while maintaining low staff levels.

More staff will be affected by technology. Previously only clerical workers were involved, but an increasing number of administrative and professional staff are now affected. The result of this change will mean fewer middle-range skills being needed and more work being undertaken by highly skilled professionals supported by a small administrative staff and extensive computer power.

A greater selection of services will become available with more flexibility and cheapness brought about partly through staff cuts. Many companies have already cut margins to the lowest levels and will increasingly rely on selling their product in the competitive marketplace through publicising the high-tech nature of their products.

Many branches will be slimmed down to small sales points, using interactive terminals to converse with administrative main-frames.

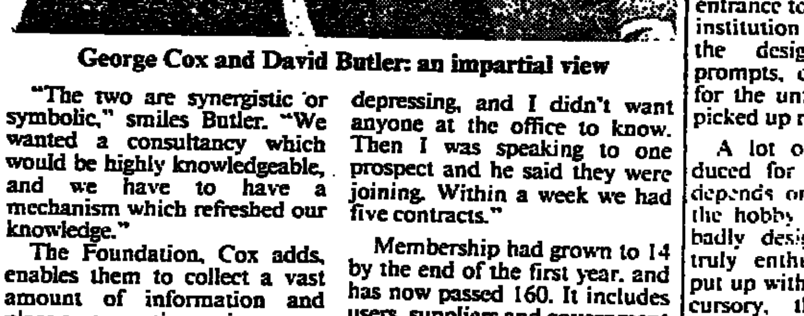
The industry followed the well tried path into wholesale computing, first moving from batch processing, through to on-line enquiries to central databases and now to integrated networks. Most companies have settled on IBM equipment and this is now becoming almost an industry standard, with the companies becoming increasingly dependent on IBM's development strategy.

With computers beginning to generate and refine new products, the insurance industry should provide a classic case study for future computer historians.

People/ David Butler and George Cox of Butler Cox

Just like a club

by Roger Woolnough


George Cox and David Butler: an impartial view

David Butler and George Cox have shown that you need not be a millionaire to create a foundation. Admittedly, the Butler Cox Foundation distributes no cash to worthy causes, but some would consider its stock-in-trade just as valuable: know-how about information technology.

"Every large user of systems is being bombarded with information on new developments," Butler explains. "They have to keep up to date with what it all means, and the Foundation offers an impartial view."

An unusual feature of the Butler Cox approach is that the members decide what information they need. "It's a very strong participative organisation," says Cox. "The members have a very strong say in what reports we write."

The framework of the Foundation is that for a flat fee (a hefty £8,300 a year in Britain) members receive six research reports on subjects they have helped to select. The areas covered are, broadly, computer systems, telecommunications and office technology.

International conferences are held, there are study tours, and there are national activities in each country where the Foundation operates.

"The basic aim is to be a club of corporations, not of individuals," Butler says, "and members regard it as a club. That is one reason why it has been so acceptable overseas.

Both Butler and Cox have a background as management consultants, with a bias towards computing, and in 1977 they set up their own consultancy, Butler Cox & Partners Ltd. The Foundation is a separate legal entity, but for practical reasons is a division of the consultancy.

"The two are synergistic or symbolic," smiles Butler. "We wanted a consultancy which would be highly knowledgeable, and we have to have a mechanism which refreshed our knowledge."

The Foundation, Cox adds, enables them to collect a vast amount of information and place a perspective on it.

The two men decided that if the concept was to get off the ground their only chance was to announce it, and hope companies would respond. It was risky, for they could hardly hold conferences with only two or three members. Initial response was not encouraging.

"I used to do telephone follow-ups from home," recalls Butler, "because it was so depressing, and I didn't want anyone at the office to know. Then I was speaking to one prospect and he said they were joining. Within a week we had five contracts."

Membership had grown to 14 by the end of the first year, and has now passed 160. It includes users, suppliers and government bodies, both in Britain and abroad. The five-year plan aims at about 300 members by 1987, two-thirds outside Britain. Gemany, the US and Australia are major targets.

But while looking for growth, both David Butler and George Cox are concerned to retain the Foundation's club-like character. Not everybody will be allowed in.

JOB SCENE

Pinning the blame

by Richard Sharpe

The increasing dependence on computer systems for vital functions like aircraft guidance and medical support is sharpening the continuing debate on the responsibilities of the computer system designer.

One recent report indicated that the automatic computer driven navigation gear on the Korean jet shot down by the Russians last September had been wrongly set by the crew. If it is found that the crew were confused then the design of the system would have to be examined for faults.

Although the computer industry pays a lot of attention to software, the source of many faults in systems, the design of the system from the point of view of the unskilled operator is not given the same attention. Yet a "mistake" made by an operator who is not a computer expert is often at the root of many malfunctions.

A lot of work has been done on how computer systems should present information, choices and actions to the operator. The whole subject, however, is mainly approached by the industry as a worthy cause that it puts alongside designing systems for the disabled or providing training. All are considered worthy subjects but none of them get the attention they deserve.

Although the UK has the highest concentration of personal computers per head of population in the world, it is still possible for officials to blame the computer for an error, without examining who designed the system.

As there is no set method of entrance to the industry with an institution setting the standards, the design of appropriate prompts, displays and choices for the untrained user is often picked up rather then taught.

A lot of the software produced for personal computers depends on the enthusiasm of the hobby user. Often it is so badly designed that only the truly enthusiastic user would put up with it. The prompts are cursory, the manuals often illiterate and the screen layouts either a maze or a flat listing.

This is a healthy reaction to the very poor service many managers have received from their central data processing departments. But in taking a knock at the central data processing log jam they are also falling into the trap of bad design which will continue as long as computer system designers fail to heed the warning.

National Computer Competition

Later this month, following the success of The Times Classroom Computer Competition which attracted thousands of entries, Computer Horizons will launch a national competition which will be open to all. The aim of the competition is to find the best original use of a microcomputer for a socially useful purpose, which could be a novel computer program to the innovative use of a computer peripheral. Contestants, who may represent schools, colleges, clubs or associations or enter as individuals, will be required to provide a proposal in no more than 100 words for judging on a regional basis. Ten regional winners, with runners-up, will be selected and the winners will take part next Easter in a national final at the London Computer Festival. There will be valuable prizes and the national winners will have the opportunity of demonstrating their applications at the Festival.

Boat Show on course

■ Computer aid for shipbuilders is on show at the International Boat Show which opens at Earls Court this week, writes Geoffrey Ellis. Lloyds Register will be demonstrating, with Hewlett Packard hardware, their structural design service which is available to yacht and small craft designers. This is the system which was widely used in the design of the new Watercraft P2000 patrol craft.

■ Acornsoft, the software subsidiary of Acorn Computers, is offering £1,000 to the programmer with the best "Go" program in the first Go championship for computers to be held this weekend. Eight finalists will battle it out for first prize, which also offers the chance to develop and market the winning program in cooperation with Acornsoft.

■ Local area networks will be the subject of a seminar this Friday at Cranfield School of Management. Dealing with setting up, selecting products and security, the two main speakers will be Martin Healey and David Firnberg. The seminar is being organized jointly by Cranfield and the IT Exchange, Milton Keynes.

■ New owners of Sinclair Spectrum home micros will be happy to hear that six of the newly launched ROM cartridge games have been reduced in price from £14.95 to £9.95. These include two of the popular Horace games, a gardener's nightmare called Pest and Space Raiders.

■ Mosaic Publishing, who will be launching their first two titles later this month, have caused so much interest in the trade with their joint book-software packages that the two titles, *My Secret File* and *The Pen and the Dark* have already gone into a second edition.

UK Events

Which Computer? Show, NEC, Birmingham, January 17-20
Northern Home Entertainment Show, Excelsior Hotel, Manchester Airport, January 19-22
Acorn Education Exhibtion, Central Hall, Westminister, January 25-27
Statindex 84, Earls Court, London, January 28th February 1
Peripherals Suppliers, Cunard International, January 31 February 2
Communications & Computer Systems Fair CABLES, Pontin's, Prestatyn, Wales, February 2-4
LET 84, Heathrow Penta Hotel, February 13-15

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Whiteside snips the red ribbons as they are tied around the trophy

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Liverpool 1
Manchester United 1

Liverpool's red ribbons were being tied around the league title for the third successive year. Only two minutes remained and the champions, in control of everything but the elements at Anfield, were on the verge of stretching their lead to six points.

But suddenly the picture changed. With Dalglish lying severely wounded in hospital, Whiteside, an Irish youngster whose career is already bursting with fairytales, significantly changed the course of the afternoon and perhaps of the season. After an anonymous contribution that had amounted only to a booking, he accepted a downward header from Crooks, ironically his rival for selection, turned away for once from Lawrenson and despite Grobbelaar's intervention, scored the important equalizer.

United were as fortunate to gain a point, their fourth in the League against Liverpool, as they were unfortunate with injuries. Robson was ruled out before the start, McQueen left after 20 minutes with a hamstring strain and by the end Moran's face was a sea of blood (Ron Atkinson described the gash as as wide as the Grand Canyon) and Stapleton was suffering from concussion.

Yet Dalglish's injury was the worst. He was helped away shortly after the interval, not only with a badly cut eye but also with a depressed fracture of the cheekbone, an injury that kept Wilkins out for several months. The famous arena resembled a battleground of old and the conditions might have detracted from the spectacle but did nothing to limit the drama.

But for Bailey, United might have changed ends three goals down. Two saves from Dalglish were particularly memorable, but he was beaten on the half hour by arguably Liverpool's outstanding individual, Johnston. Dalglish's corner hung for so long in the swirling breeze that Souness was able to check his position and his aim before releasing a ferocious volley. Albiston stopped it on the line and Johnston ran in the rebound.

Liverpool, almost irresistible despite performing in a wind-tunnel, remained in command against a side for whom three men were forced to play out of position, until Neal's sliced clearance fell into the path of Graham. Kennedy's reaction was swift, but his challenge from behind on United's winger looked suspiciously worth a penalty.

Even though Bailey was forced to turn away one long-range effort from Kennedy and a close-range attempt by Rush, Liverpool were also more subdued once Dalglish had departed after his horrific collision with Moran. He is to undergo an operation on his damaged face this morning and his absence may be as costly as the points his team lost. He will be out for several weeks.

LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, M. Lawrenson, S. Nichol, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish (sub D. Hodgson), S. Lee, I. Rush, C. Johnston, G. Souness.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; M. Duxbury, A. Albiston, R. Wilkins, K. Moran, G. McQueen (sub G. Crooks) R. Moses, A. Muhren, F. Stapleton, N. Whiteside, A. Graham.
Referee: D. Richardson (Blackburn).



Thomas (No 7) disturbs the equilibriu[redacted]otograph: Ian Stewart)

Moran's key role unlocks the Villa

By John Nicholls

Southampton 2
Aston Villa 2

For the second match in succession, Southampton saved a game that appeared to be well won by their opponents. With only 10 minutes left, Aston Villa, having already survived a penalty, finally succumbed to what had been an ineffective attack, now revitalized by the substitution of a tiring Worthington for a lively Puckett.

Moran, scorer of two goals at Arsenal last Saturday, again played a key role. His goal in the eighty-second minute sparked off the revival, though it was his shot from the penalty spot which was wonderfully saved by Spink. Prior to that, he had had two close-range shots blocked in a crowded Villa goalmouth.

If all this sounds as if Southampton should have won, the facts are misleading. The visitors were coolly in command for much of the game, and must have thought they were well on the way to their second away win of the season. They scored well-conceived and well-taken goals early in each half, and at these times Southampton looked decidedly ragged.

It took them most of the first half to recover from the shock of falling a goal behind after only three minutes. McMahon was the marksman, beating Shilton with a hard, slithering shot after being sent clear by Withe's flick. Southampton hardly mounted a serious attack for half an hour, and then wasted the few chances they made. The visitors looked far more composed in the treacherous conditions, with Mortimer and McMahon dominating midfield.

Southampton hardly helped their cause by persistently trying to dribble through the cloying mud when a first-time pass would have served better. With Walters beating Holmes at will, Aston Villa possessed one of the few players seemingly unaffected by the conditions.

Other chances fell to the Villa forwards, most of them made by Walters, but Shilton was not seriously troubled again before the interval. However, after another sparkling opening period, the visitors scored again after only three minutes. This time Shaw was on hand to poke the ball past Shilton after incisive play by Mortimer and Withe.

Southampton were rocked back on their heels, but on this occasion, they quickly pulled themselves together and started to look more like the team that began the game lying in the first division.

Sheer pressure led to the penalty, when Birch was judged to have handled, although the decision was disputed to the extent that Evans was cautioned. Not that it mattered, for Spink's save appeared to have denied Southampton any chance of recovery.

Then came Morgan's goal, his third in three days, and the stage was set for a pulsating finish. Puckett harried the tired defenders, Wright and Holmes supported the attack, and, with only five minutes left, David Armstrong, sitting in the goalmouth, prodded in a Wallace cross.

SOUTHAMPTON: P Shilton; M Wright, M Dennis, S Williams, K Armstrong, R Agboola, N Holmes, S Moran, F Worthington (sub D Puckett), D Armstrong, D Wallace.

ASTON VILLA: N Spink; D Bremner, R Walker, A Evans, B Ormsby, D Mortimer, P Birch, G Shaw, P Withe, S McMahon, M Walters.
Referee: A Gunn (Sussex).

Fiery spell keeps Forest in touch

Nottingham Forest kept in touch with the first division leaders when three goals in seven minutes gave them a 3-2 win at Luton Town. Walsh put Luton in front before Birtles, Hodge and Davenport scored at Forest just before the interval. Nwajiobi, a 24-year-old Nigerian making his League debut, pulled a second goal back for Luton.

West Ham missed the chance to close the gap on the top two when they surrendered a two-goal lead at Notts County. A Stewart penalty and a goal by Swindelhurst should have been enough to give West Ham the points but County recovered with goals from Christie and O'Neill.

Wolverhampton Wanderers' brief revival came to an end at Queen's Park Rangers where they were beaten 2-1. Wicks and Gregory were the Rangers scorers, with Wolves responding with an own goal by Dawes.

Everton scored their first goal for 409 minutes when Stevens, a full back, put them ahead at Birmingham City. King made it 2-0.

Arsenal continued their unbeaten run under their caretaker manager Don Howe with a 1-1 draw at Norwich. Woodcock gave Arsenal the lead before Deehan equalized. Goals by Owen and Thompson gave West Bromwich Albion a 2-1 win over Ipswich, while Leicester's forward, Alan Smith, scored the only goal of the game at Stoke. Leicester had Peake sent off early in the second half.

It was all change at the head of the second division where Chelsea, who had gone top from Sheffield Wednesday on goal difference three days ago, lost 2-1 at Middlesborough. Wednesday registered their first victory over the holiday period – after a draw and two defeats – crushing Oldham 3-0 at Hillsborough. Varadi, with his 12th goal of the season, Bannister and Cunningham were the scorers.

Newcastle United's Waddle scored the only goal against Barnsley to move his side into third place. Waddle cleverly lobbed the ball over the goalkeeper Rhodes in the 13th minute. Barnsley almost gained a draw in the last minute when a header from Newcastle's defender Anderson clipped the outside of his own post

Grimsby's recent surge up the table which has brought them wins over Chelsea and Wednesday was checked at Craven Cottage, where struggling Fulham continued their recent revival with a 1-1 draw.

The third division leaders, Oxford lost 3-1 at Exeter, and had Thomas carried off with a suspected broken leg. McEwan, O' Connor and Neville scored for Exeter. York City stretched their lead at the top of the fourth division to eight points with a 2-1 home win over Mansfield.

Sir Harold: man of bias and honour

By David Miller

The span of over 50 years in football by Professor Sir Harold Thompson, who died on December 31 after a brief illness, was like that of a cathedral organist: a volume of energy and sound from someone pulling all the stops yet who remained largely unseen.

The essence of his character was that he always wanted to be there at the heart of the matter, so much so that his failing health did not prevent him attending the centenary dinner of the Oxford and Cambridge match a few weeks ago, and preparing a speech which he had to ask a colleague to deliver for him.

It was the university football arena, where he came to prominence as Oxford's centre half in 1928, which ultimately led, via the ranks of the Football Association Council and amateur international selection committee, to his becoming chairman of the FA in 1976, from which he retired in 1981.

It his time at the top, including administrative influence within the Union of European Football Association (UEFA) was regularly involved with the controversies of the game, history will remember him for the creation of Pegasus, the combined Oxbridge team who twice won the Amateur Cup in front of a full house at Wembley.

Pegasus, with a blue-print style instilled by such coaches as Arthur Rowe, Vic Buckingham, George Ainsley and Joe Mercer, epitomized the passionate belief in true amateurism for which Tommy stood

There are fond memories of the clashes of belligerent wit between Tommy and Jerry Weinstein, the club treasurer, of Tommy's endearingly persistent pessimism. Yet his modern Corinthians would perish, after a brief and meteoric life, eroded by the malaise he sought to conquer: the enticement of sham-amateur counter attractions.

With his Yorkshire determination he usually got his way, yet with the instinct of the academic world in which he was simultaneously prominent, he was always wary of publicity.

It will, perhaps, never be known exactly how much influence he had in the dismissal in 1974 of Sir Alf Ramsey, the England manager. He deplored the defection of Don Revie, but when, as chairman of the disciplinary commission, he had Revie banned for 10 years, the decision was overturned in the High Court because of "the possibility of bias": though Mr Justice Cantley allowed Revie's appeal "with regret" and described Sir Harold as an honourable man.

Part of Tommy's considerable charm was that he *was* biased, in the sense of being committed: a magnetic man who had to be listened to, whether you agreed with him or not.

Obituary, page 12

Watford rejoic[redacted]son's gifts

By John Clemison

Tottenham Hotspur 2
Watford 3

This has been another unhappy holiday for Tottenham Hotspur. Though their manager, Keith Burkinshaw, cannot remember a particularly successful Christmas at the club, this time they have lost heavily to Arsenal and West Ham and managed only a goalless draw at Aston Villa.

They went down yesterday at White Hart Lane to a Watford side which, though fit, are barely out of the relegation zone. It was absorbing, if error-strewn encounter, the pattern of play being largely determined by the strong wind that gusted down the pitch, car[redacted] it heavy rain in the second[redacted]

Spurs, already stri[redacted] injuries, were so nervous [redacted] that they were bound [redacted] something away. Sure eno[redacted] only six minutes, Ba[redacted] Johnston clear, Clemence[redacted] tripping the Watford man[redacted] half-hearted attempt to g[redacted] ball and Johnston was able[redacted] it into the net.

Ten minutes later, [redacted] received an unexpected [redacted] Clemence took a goal kic[redacted] footing it to Hughton near [redacted] line. The plan was for Hug[redacted] kick the ball downfield[redacted] unaccountably, the Spurs fu[redacted] was caught in two minds and [redacted] to return it to his goalkeeper. [redacted] he could, and as Clemence ru[redacted]

[redacted]was dis- [redacted] swiftly [redacted]ton was [redacted] into an [redacted]ck, and, [redacted]he heart, [redacted]til half- [redacted] a new [redacted]eak, and [redacted]on level [redacted]lle and [redacted] defence [redacted]clear for [redacted] passed, [redacted]cluding [redacted] at goal [redacted]was no [redacted]came. It [redacted]r, after [redacted]y on the ground. He had been beaten by Hoddle and Archibald's skilful interpassing and Hoddle made no mistake with his penalty.

The odds were on a Spurs victory, but the North London side made one last mistake, almost against the run of play a sharp dribble by Reilly led the Spurs defence to panic. The referee allowed advantage, but when Johnston's shot hit the post, he awarded Watford a penalty. Barnes scored from the spot to keep Watford well clear of the relegation zone, at least for the time being.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPURS: R Clemence; M Bowen, C Hughton, G Stevens, G O'Reilly, S Perryman, D Thomas, S Archibald, M Falco, G Hoddle, A Cockram, (sub. G Brooke)
WATFORD: S Sherwood; D Bardsley, W Rostron, O Taylor, S Sims, P Franklin, N Callaghan, M Johnston, G Reilly, K Jackett, J Barnes.
REFEREE: A Seville (Birmingham)

Leeds show signs [redacted]y

By Leslie Duxbury

Manchester City 1
Leeds United 1

The wind was the arbiter in a rumbustious match between Manchester City, snug among the contenders for promotion from the second division, and Leeds United, a young side nervously jostling for safety at the opposite end. Playing against the wind was the easier, it seemed as Leeds demonstrated in what was for them a fine first half.

They were infinitely the more deft and sure-footed, particularly in midfield where the veteran, Frank Gray, went about his work with the aplomb of a man whose relationship with a football is both close and longstanding. Ritchie was almost as impressive and Wright flung himself about in attack with zest.

But Leeds squeezed only one goal (an own goal at that) and after the break were pounded by a City side transformed from the sloppy outfit of the first half.

Their failure to convert opportunities into goals was more due to the excellence of the Leeds goalkeeper, Harvey, who sto[redacted] everything except a penalty, tha[redacted] their own shortcomings.

McNab, who seems to have t[redacted] over from Hartford as C[redacted]

Tolmie: dashing blows.

playmaker, inspired and controlle[redacted] much of the recovery. He was[redacted] assisted by Tolmie who moves a[redacted] speed and shoots with strength[redacted] which belies his physique. Perversely it was Tolmie who might[redacted]

[redacted]d when [redacted]middle. [redacted]begged [redacted]e Scot [redacted]cy was [redacted]red by [redacted]t and [redacted]d with [redacted]equent [redacted]irtieth [redacted] inter- [redacted]buried [redacted] Bond [redacted]heatri- [redacted]et. [redacted] fifty- [redacted] had [redacted]n and [redacted]me a [redacted]was a [redacted] City, [redacted]olmie, [redacted]rvey.

[redacted]nax, A [redacted]McNab, [redacted]ick, F [redacted]on, T [redacted]er). J

Wimbledon storm the ramparts

By Peter Bills

Wimbledon 3
Sheffield United 1

Assessing the qualification of either side for a future at a higher level then the third division was rendered an impossible exercise yesterday by the appalling weather

Indeed, Arnott played a pass of such exquisite taste and precision through the heart of a statuesque Wimbledon defence with less than half an hour remaining to allow Edwards to shoot his twenty fourth goal of the season, that United briefly threatened to succeed. However, Wimbledon's early recognition of the value of the big boot on such a foul day, proved decisive. Three high centres hung in the wind above the Sheffield penalty area like the dreaded guillotine and when they fell, United were toppled.

Smith, the captain, stabbed the equalizer 20 minutes from the end before Cork applied the coup de grace. He stooped to head into the corner of Tomlinson's goal after 82 minutes and 100 seconds later, headed his twenty third goal of the season from Downes's cross.

For the potential offered by Morris's darting runs, Edwards's clinical goal scoring, the craft of Arnott and the industry of McHale in the field, United had seemed to hold the more impressive credentials but the wind and rain dissolved their theoretical superiority. Galliers, scuttling around like a hungry hare, created and destroyed in midfield, Winterburn belied his tenderness in years and experience with some intelligent attempts at constructive play.

WIMBLEDON: D Beasant, M Morris, N Winterburn, S Galliers, M Smith, S Hatters, S Evans, S Ketteridge, A Cork, W Downes, D Thomas.
SHEFFIELD UNITED: P Tomlinson, T Heffernan, J Bolton, G West, P Stancliffe, M Henderson, C Morris, K Arnott, K Edwards, R McHale, A Philliskirk.
Referee: M L James (Horsham).

Old Firm provide new[redacted]

By Hugh Taylor

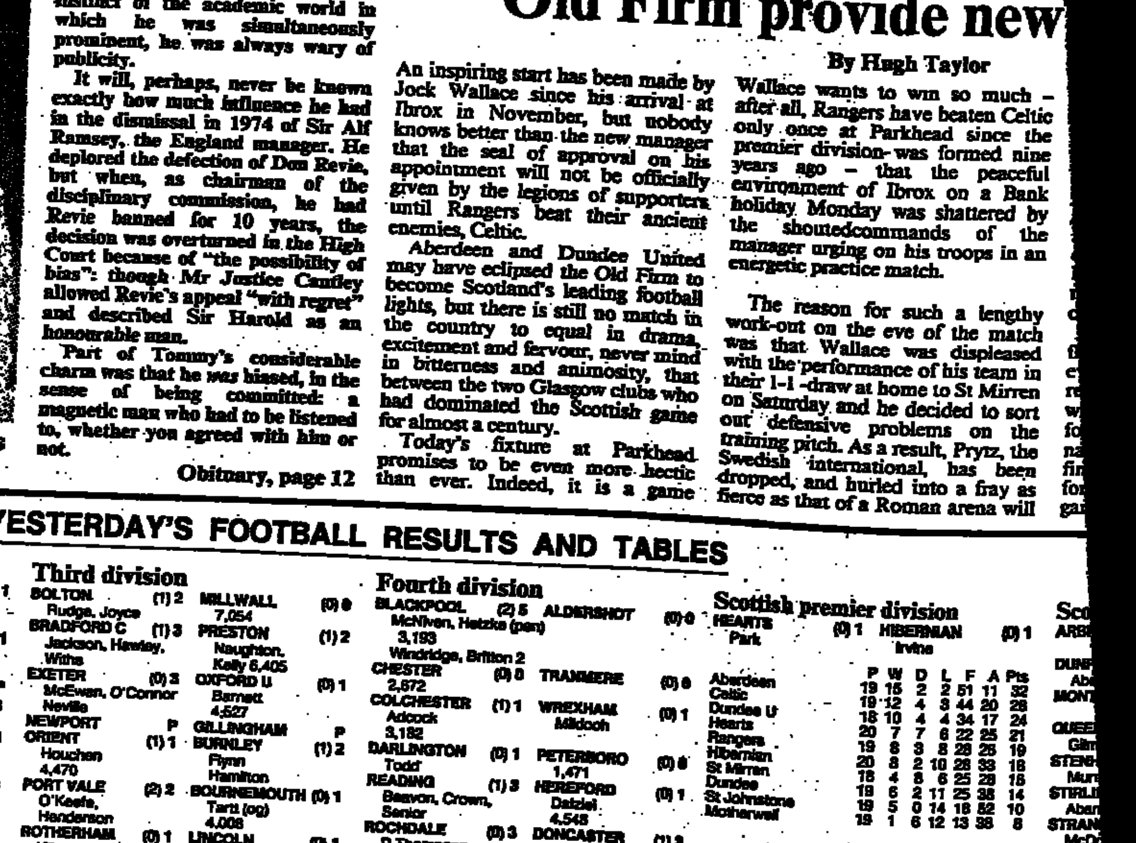
An inspiring start has been made by Jock Wallace since his arrival at Ibrox in November, but nobody knows better than the new manager that the seal of approval on his appointment will not be officially given by the legions of supporters until Rangers beat their ancient enemies, Celtic.

Aberdeen and Dundee United may have eclipsed the Old Firm to become Scotland's leading football lights, but there is still no match in the country to equal in drama, excitement and fervour, never mind in bitterness and animosity, that between the two Glasgow clubs who had dominated the Scottish game for almost a century.

Today's fixture at Parkhead promises to be even more hectic than ever. Indeed, it is a game Wallace wants to win so much – after all, Rangers have beaten Celtic only once at Parkhead since the premier division was formed nine years ago – that the peaceful environment of Ibrox on a Bank holiday Monday was shattered by the shoutedcommands of the manager urging on his troops in an energetic practice match.

The reason for such a lengthy work-out on the eve of the match was that Wallace was displeased with the performance of his team in their 1-1 -draw at home to St Mirren on Saturday and he decided to sort out defensive problems on the training pitch. As a result, Prytz, the Swedish international, has been dropped, and hurled into a fray as fierce as that of a Roman arena will[redacted]

[redacted]aser, [redacted] will [redacted]e is [redacted]rom [redacted] for [redacted]rdly [redacted]ion [redacted]beat [redacted]heir [redacted]ders [redacted]ore [redacted]ites [redacted]ce's [redacted]hes [redacted] a [redacted]mi- [redacted] of [redacted] to [redacted]rm



Gloss finish: Craig Johnston, of Liverpool, celebrates his goal against Manchester United at Anfield.

Brian Glanville's World Football column has been held over until tomorrow.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

3.0 unless stated

Third division
Bristol Rovers v Wigan (7.45) ....

Scottish premier division
Aberdeen v St Johnstone ....
Celtic v Rangers (2.0) ....
Dundee v Dundee United ....
St Mirren v Motherwell ....

Scottish first division
Airdrieonians v Hamilton ....
Kilmarnock v Ayr ....

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton v Sunderland (7.0). Second division: Preston v Rotherham (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Charlton v Birmingham (2.0); Queens Park Rangers v Luton (2.0); Tottenham v Crystal Palace (2.0).

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS AND TABLES

First division

BIRMINGHAM (0) 0 (10,004) — EVERTON (0) 2 Stevens, King
LIVERPOOL (1) 1 Johnston — MANCHESTER U (0) 1 Whiteside (45,122)
LUTON (1) 2 Walsh, Nwajiobi — NOTTM FOREST (3) 3 Birtles, Hodge (12,126)
NORWICH (0) 1 Deehan — ARSENAL (0) 1 Woodcock (20,482)
NOTTS COUNTY (1) 2 Christie, O'Neill (8,667) — WEST HAM (2) 2 Stewart (pen) Swindlehurst
Q P R (0) 2 Wicks, Gregory — WOLVERH'TON (0) 1 Dawes (og) (12,875)
SOUTHAMPTON (0) 2 Moran, D Armstrong — ASTON VILLA (1) 2 McMahon, Shaw (18,963)
STOKE (0) 0 (13,728) — LEICESTER (1) 1 A Smith
TOTTENHAM (0) 2 Hughton, Hoddle (pen) (32,495) — WATFORD (2) 3 Johnston 2 Barnes (pen)
WEST BROM (1) 2 Owen, Thompson — IPSWICH (1) 1 Gates (11,199)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	22	13	6	3	37	17	45
Manchester Utd	22	12	6	4	40	24	42
West Ham Utd	22	12	4	6	37	21	40
Notts Forest	22	12	3	7	41	29	39
Southampton	22	11	6	5	26	18	39
Aston Villa	22	10	6	6	35	32	36
Q P Rangers	21	11	2	8	33	31	35
Luton Town	22	11	2	9	33	33	35
*Coventry City	21	9	7	5	29	24	34
Norwich City	23	8	8	7	27	26	32
Arsenal	22	9	3	10	38	32	30
Tottenham H	22	8	6	8	35	38	30
*Sunderland	21	8	6	7	24	27	30
Ipswich Town	22	8	5	9	32	29	29
West Bromwich	22	8	3	11	25	34	27
[illegible]	22	7	6	9	13	23	27
[illegible]	22	7	4	11	35	40	25
Leicester City	23	6	7	10	32	40	25
Birmingham C	22	5	4	13	17	28	19
Notts County	22	5	4	13	29	42	19
Stoke City	21	3	7	11	20	35	16
[illegible]	22	3	5	14	19	50	14

* Excluding last night's result

Second division

BRIGHTON (0) 1 Wilson (pen) — BLACKBURN (1) 1 Garner (9,844)
CAMBRIDGE U (0) 1 Daniels — SWANSEA (1) 1 Richards (2,500)
CARDIFF P — CRYSTAL PAL P
DERBY (0) 0 (12,806) — CHARLTON (1) 1 Dowman
FULHAM (1) 1 Carr (pen) — GRIMSBY (0) 1 Drinkell (7,351)
HUDDERSFIELD (0) 0 — CARLISLE (0) 0 (10,131)
MANCHESTER C (0) 1 Tolmie (pen) — LEEDS (1) 1 Bond (og) (34,441)
MIDDLESBRGH (1) 2 Hamilton, Currie — CHELSEA (0) 1 McAndrew (11,579)
NEWCASTLE (1) 1 Waddle — BARNSLEY (0) 0 (29,833)
SHEFFIELD W (0) 3 Varadi, Cunningham Bannister — OLDHAM (0) 0 (18,690)
SHREWSBURY (1) 2 Hackett, Brown — PORTSMOUTH (0) 0 (4,907)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield W	23	14	6	3	41	20	48
Chelsea	25	12	9	4	51	26	45
Newcastle Utd	23	14	3	6	46	32	45
Manchester C	23	13	5	5	39	24	44
Grimsby Town	23	11	8	4	35	25	41
Charlton Ath	24	11	7	6	29	29	40
Carlisle Utd	23	10	9	4	26	16	39
Blackburn R	23	10	9	4	31	29	39
Huddersfield T	23	10	8	5	34	27	38
Shrewsbury T	23	8	8	7	29	29	32
Portsmouth	23	9	3	11	40	31	30
Middlesbrough	23	8	6	9	28	27	30
Barnsley	23	8	5	10	34	32	29
Brighton	2	7	6	10	35	37	27
Cardiff City	22	8	1	13	27	33	25
Oldham Ath	23	7	4	12	28	41	25
Leeds Utd	22	6	6	10	29	35	24
Crystal Palace	22	6	5	11	22	29	23
Derby Co	23	6	5	12	21	42	23
Fulham	23	4	8	11	26	36	20
Swansea C	23	3	4	16	19	42	13
Cambridge U	23	2	7	14	18	42	13

Third division

BOLTON (1) 2 Rudge, Joyce — MILLWALL (0) 0 7,054
BRADFORD C (1) 3 Jackson, Hawley, Withe — PRESTON (1) 2 Naughton, Kelly 6,405
EXETER (0) 3 McEwan, O'Connor Neville — OXFORD U (0) 1 Barnett 4,527
NEWPORT P — GILLINGHAM P
ORIENT (1) 1 Houchen 4,470 — BURNLEY (1) 2 Flynn Hamilton
PORT VALE (2) 2 O'Keefe, Henderson — BOURNEMOUTH (0) 1 Tartt (og) 4,008
ROTHERHAM (0) 1 Kilmore 4,595 — LINCOLN (0) 1 Johnson (og)
SCUNTHORPE (4) 4 Graham, Brolly, Cammack 2 2,239 — BRENTFORD (1) 4 Mahoney, Joseph Cassells (pen)
WALSALL (2) 3 Hart, Summerfield, O'Kelly — PLYMOUTH (1) 2 Smith, Tynan 4,856
WIMBLEDON (0) 3 Smith, Cork 2 — SHEFFIELD U (0) 1 Edwards 4,954

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oxford Utd	23	14	4	5	49	31	46
*Hull	22	12	8	2	36	16	44
Sheffield U	23	12	6	5	46	26	42
Wimbledon	22	13	3	6	52	40	42
Walsall	23	13	6	5	35	30	42
Burnley	23	11	6	6	48	27	39
Bolton W	23	11	6	6	35	25	39
Bristol R.	22	11	4	7	34	28	37
Orient	23	11	4	8	34	30	37
Newport Co	22	9	7	6	29	33	34
Gillingham	21	10	3	8	37	34	33
Lincoln City	23	10	3	10	31	31	33
Millwall	23	9	6	8	41	43	33
Bradford City	22	8	5	9	38	38	29
Plymouth A	22	7	5	10	28	29	26
*Southend U	21	6	6	9	29	37	24
Wigan Ath	22	6	6	10	24	35	24
Preston NE	23	6	5	12	35	35	23
Exeter City	23	5	7	11	31	41	22
Rotherham U	22	6	4	12	22	33	22
Bournemouth	23	6	4	13	29	44	22
Brentford	22	4	8	10	32	44	20
Scunthorpe U	23	4	7	12	28	48	19
Fort Vale	22	3	3	16	18	44	12

* Excluding last night's results

Fourth division

BLACKPOOL (2) 5 McNiven, Hetzke (pen) 3,193 Windridge, Britton 2 — ALDERSHOT (0) 0
CHESTER (0) 0 2,672 — TRANMERE (0) 0
COLCHESTER (1) 1 Adcock 3,182 — WREXHAM (0) 1 Muldoon
DARLINGTON (0) 1 Todd — PETERBORO (0) 0 1,471
READING (1) 3 Beavon, Crown, Senior — HEREFORD (0) 1 Dalziel 4,548
ROCHDALE (0) 3 D Thompson, S Thompson 2 1,978 — DONCASTER (1) 3 Higgins (og) Douglas, Moss
YORK (1) 2 Ford, Hay 5,682 — MANSFIELD (1) 1 Barrowclough

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York City	21	15	4	4	51	23	49
Doncaster R	23	11	8	4	41	30	41
Blackpool	23	13	2	8	32	22	41
Reading	23	11	7	5	53	36	40
*Bristol C	22	12	2	8	36	19	38
Colchester U	22	10	7	5	39	21	37
Peterborough U	23	10	6	7	39	26	36
Aldershopt	24	10	6	8	27	37	36
*Bury	21	9	6	6	35	27	33
*Northampton T	22	8	9	5	27	23	33
*Torquay Utd	22	8	7	7	32	34	31
Tranmer R	23	7	9	7	29	29	30
*Stockport Co	23	8	6	9	33	35	30
*Swindon Town	22	8	5	9	31	28	29
*Crewe Alex	21	8	5	8	23	32	29
Darlington	23	8	3	12	9	24	27
*Chesterfield	22	5	11	6	25	29	26
Wrexham	22	5	9	8	28	31	24
Mansfied T	23	6	6	11	39	39	24
*Halifax T	22	6	6	10	22	36	24
Hereford Utd	21	5	8	8	16	26	23
Rochdale	3	5	7	11	32	48	22
Chester City	23	2	8	13	19	42	14
*Hartlepool Utd	22	3	5	14	18	45	14

Scottish premier division

HEARTS (0) 1 Park — HIBERNIAN (0) 1 Irvine

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	19	15	2	2	51	11	32
Celtic	19	12	4	3	44	20	28
Dundee U	18	10	4	4	34	17	24
Hearts	20	7	7	6	22	25	21
Rangers	19	8	3	8	28	26	19
Hibernian	20	8	2	10	28	33	18
St Mirren	18	4	8	6	25	28	16
Dundee	19	6	2	11	25	38	14
St Johnstone	19	5	0	14	18	52	10
Motherwell	19	1	6	12	13	38	8

Scottish first division

CLYDEBANK (0) 0 — DUMBARTON (1) 2 Coyle (pen), Robertson
FALKIRK P Postponed — ALLOA P
MORTON (1) 4 Clinging, Pettigrew McNeill, Robertson — MEADOWBANK (0) 0
PARTICK (1) 1 McDowall — CLYDE (1) 2 Masterson, Frye
RAITH (0) 1 Ramsay — BRECHIN (1) 1 Campbell (pen)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Partick Th	22	14	3	5	40	26	31
Dumbarton	22	11	6	5	34	26	28
Morton	22	9	9	4	43	30	27
Brechin C	22	9	8	5	34	29	26
Falkirk	21	11	3	7	30	27	25
Kilmarnock	21	11	2	8	34	28	24
Clydesbank	22	9	6	7	33	29	24
Clyde	22	7	6	9	30	26	20
Ayr United	21	5	8	8	34	36	18
Hamilton Acad	21	5	8	8	23	27	18
Meadowbank Th	22	7	4	11	23	37	18
Airdrieonians	21	6	5	10	20	29	17
Raith Rovers	22	3	9	10	22	36	15
Alloa Ath	21	4	3	14	22	39	11

Sco[redacted] ARB[redacted] DUNF[redacted] Ab[redacted] MONT[redacted] QUEE[redacted] Gl[redacted] STEN[redacted] Mur[redacted] STIRLI[redacted] Aban[redacted] STRAN[redacted] McDo[redacted] McGu[redacted]

Forfar A[redacted] Stirling A[redacted] Queen o'[redacted] East Fife[redacted] Berwick R[redacted] Arbroath[redacted] Stenhouse[redacted] Stranraer[redacted] Queen's P[redacted] Dunfermlin[redacted] E Stirling[redacted] Cowdenbe[redacted] Albion R[redacted]

[illegible] PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City v [illegible] postponed; Barnet 2, Enfield 1; [illegible] Trowbridge 1; Boston United 2 [illegible] Maidstone 1; Nuneaton 1. [illegible] Scarborough 1, Gateshead 1; [illegible] Kettering 2, Yeovil 6, Weymouth

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dulwich Hamlet 1, Bromley 2; Harlow 3, Billericay 0; Hayes 3, Barking 4; Hendon 3, Harrow 3; Hitchin 2, Bishop's Stortford 2; Sutton United 2, Carshalton 0; Tooting and Mitcham 0, Croydon 2; Walthamstow 2, Leytonstone and Ilford 1; Wokingham 3, Staines 2; Worthing 1, Bognor Regis 2. First division: Aveley 1, Tilbury 1; Cheshunt 2, Hertford 3; Clapton 1, Epping 3, Ware 0; Finchley 1, St Albans 1; Grays 0, Basildon 1; Letchworth 2, Barton 0; Leyton-Wingate 6, Rainham 1; Newbury 0, Hungerford 3; Southall 4, Dorking 0. Hornchurch 0; Epsom and Ewell 2, Walton and Hersham 0; Kingstonian 2, Feltham 1; Leatherhead 1, Lewes 1; Maidenhead United 1, Windsor and Eton 1; Metropolitan Police 4, Hampton 0; Oxford City 0, Chesham 0; Woking 2, Farnborough 2. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals 1, Molesey 2; Egham 2, Uxbridge 0;

IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 0, Distillery 3; Coleraine 2, Cliftonville 2; Crusaders 2, Ballymena 1; Glenavon 1, Glentoran 3; Larne 2, Carrick 0; Linfield 3, Portadown 0; Newry v Ards, postponed.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole 6, Gainsborough 3; Horwich 0, Barrow 0; Matlock 2, Buxton 1; Morecambe 1, Chorley 2; Mossley 0, Hyde 1; Rhyl 1, Macclesfield 2; South Liverpool 4, Southport 2; Stafford 1, Burton 1; Workington 1, Arles 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Cheltenham 2, Bedworth 2; Dartford 1, Sutton Coldfield 0; Dorchester 2, Chelmsford 3; Fareham 2, Gloucester 0; Fisher 1, Welling 2; Folkestone 3, Gosport 0; Hastings 2, Gravesend and Northfleet 0; Kings Lynn 0, Corby 1; Stourbridge 1, AP Leamington 3; Witney 3, Alvechurch 0. Midland Division: Forest Green 1, Banbury 1; Leicester United 7, Tamworth 0; Merthyr Tydfil v Bridgwater postponed; Milton Keynes 1, Rushden 4; Moor Green 2, Bromsgrove 6; Oldbury 1, Dudley 1; Redditch 0, Aylesbury 0; VS Rugby 2, Coventry Sporting 0; Wellingborough 1, Shepshed Charterhouse 1; Willenhall 1, Bridgnorth 2.

Southern D[redacted] Canterbury[redacted] Crawley 2[redacted] Cambridge[redacted] Ashford 0; H[redacted] Waterlooville[redacted] Southampton[redacted] Weybridge 0.[redacted]

EURO[redacted]
ITALIAN: A[redacted] Juventus 2; G[redacted] 1, Verona 0;[redacted] Catania 0; To[redacted] Napoli 1.
SPANISH: Ba[redacted] Salamanca 1,[redacted] Osasuna 0; C[redacted] Sociedad 0, At[redacted] Murcia 1; Mala[redacted] Real Valladolid[redacted]
PORTUGUESE:[redacted] Guimaraes 1,[redacted] Agueda 1; Beat[redacted] Valonguense 0;[redacted] Ferreira 3, Fare[redacted] Estrela de Porta[redacted] Guimaraes 4; [redacted] Covilha 0, Torr[redacted] Nacional 0; Mon[redacted] 2, Atletico 0.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Redskins 51, Los Angeles Rams 7; Los Angeles Raiders 38, Pittsburgh Steelers 10.

ICE HOCKEY

ENGLISH WOMEN'S LEAGUE: Solihull Vixens 6, Altrincham Tigers 1.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Calgary 3, Winnipeg 3.

Norris division	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Minnesota N Stars	18	15	4	166	165	.40
St Louis Blues	16	19	4	150	161	.36
Tor'to Maple Leafs	15	18	5	160	180	.35
Chic Black Hawks	15	21	3	134	151	.33
Detroit Red Wings	14	20	4	138	160	.32

Smythe division	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Edmonton Oilers	28	7	4	228	151	.60
Calgary Flames	14	17	7	141	160	.60
Vanc Canucks	15	20	4	161	167	.34
Winnipeg Jets	40	19	5	165	181	.33
Los Angeles Kings	13	20	6	170	188	.32

Patrick division	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
NY Islanders	26	11	2	186	135	.54
NY Rangers	22	13	4	162	149	.48
Philadelphia Flyers	20	11	6	164	130	.48
Wash'ton Capitals	18	19	2	133	139	.38
Pittsburgh Peng'n	9	24	5	119	154	.23
New Jersey Devils	7	29	2	105	176	16

Adams division	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Boston Bruins	24	11	3	189	114	.51
Buffalo Sabres	22	13	4	155	140	.51
Quebec Nordiques	20	16	3	179	147	.43
Mont Canadiens	18	18	2	141	140	.38
Hartford Whalers	13	20	3	128	154	.29

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Davenport Birmingham Bullets 77, (Saunders 30). Sparring Solent Stars 83 (Johnson 30).

ICE HOCKEY

CALGARY: Canada 2, Soviet Union 7

SNOW REPORTS

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Upper runs: Complete but narrow, new snow. Middle runs: Almost complete, new snow. Lower slopes: Almost complete, new snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft hill complete, new snow. Main roads: Moderate snow with drifting. Main roads: Slight snow. Snow level: 2,500ft. Glenshee, Glencoe, Lecht: Insufficient snow.

DARTS

STOKE: World championships, first round: G Heywood (Eng) bt O Thomas (Wal), 2–0; R Ney (US) bt L Marreel (Bel), 2–1; S Brennan (NI) bt K White (Aus), 2–1; D Whitcombe (Eng) bt B [illegible] (Can), 2–0. Second round: E Bristow [illegible]

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 115, Portland Trail blazers 103.

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia 76ers	22	7	.759	–
Boston Celtics	24	8	.750	½
New York Knicks	17	14	.548	5½
Washington Bullets	15	14	.517	6½
New Jersey Nets	14	17	.452	8½

Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee Bucks	18	12	.600	–
Detroit Pistons	16	14	.533	2
Atlanta Hawks	16	15	.516	2½
Chicago Bulls	12	15	.444	6½
Cleveland Cavilers	9	22	.290	9½
Indiana Pacers	7	21	.250	10

Western Conference

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah Jazz	20	11	.645	–
Dallas Mavericks	16	14	.533	3½
Kansas City Kings	13	16	.448	6
Denver Nuggets	14	18	.438	6½
Houston Rockets	12	19	.387	8
San Antonio Spurs	12	20	.375	8½

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	19	10	655	–
Portland Trail Blazrs	21	13	618	½
Phoenix Suns	15	16	484	5
Golden State Warriors	15	18	.455	6
Seattle Supersonics	13	16	.448	6
San Diego Clippers	11	21	.344	9½

TENNIS

GRAND PRIX: Final 1983 standings: 1, M Wilander (Swe), 3 101 pts; 2, I Lendl (Cz), 2 963; 3, J McEnroe (US), 2 490; 4, J Connors (US), 2,355; 5, Y Noah (Fr), 1,682; 6, J Arias (US), 1,690; 7, J Higuerras (Sp), 1 363; 8, R Gomez (Ec), 1,279; 9, J-L Clerc (Arg), 1,125; 10, E Teltscher (US), 1,113.
PORT WASHINGTON: International Junior tournament: Boys' 18 and under singles, final: J Carlsson (Swe) bt C Chabelgolty (Br), 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. Women's 18 and under singles, final: E Tell (US), bt R Mentz (SA), 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

ROAD RUNNING

CITY OF LONDON: Men's mile: 1, G Taylor, 4min 11.7secs. 10 miles: 1, C Turner, 49.58.
TADWORTH: 10 miles: 1, B Watson, 50min 35 sec; 2, M Page, 50.40; 3, J Lamont, 51.56. Women: 1, M Lockley, 57.06.
ERITH: 10km: 1, K Steers, 29min 56sec; 2, P Williams, 30:14; 3, P Jones, 30:54. Women: 1, L Harvey, 34:58.
BARRY: Men's 4.4 miles 1, S Jones, 21min 20 [illegible]

RUGBY UNION

Melville in his element again feeling his way back in Roehampton rain

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Rosslyn Park 0
Wasps 14

It has been a long six months absence for Nigel Melville; and Roehampton yesterday was not the cheeriest of places to make return to first-class rugby. But Melville, the Wasps and British Lions scrum half, who was injured in New Zealand, would doubtless not have minded if Rosslyn Park had transferred the game to the North Pole. He was relieved merely to be there and to come through with no more than the acceptable amount of twitches.

His chapter of accidents in 1983 have been chronicled frequently, including the match in New Zealand when, in his second game for the Lions, he suffered a serious neck injury. Since then the Melville ankle and knee have come under much scrutiny and his well wishers will hope that 1984 may yet prove fruitful for the 22-year-old Yorkshireman.

His first senior game this season saw Wasps extend their unbeaten record in a victory by two tries and two penalty goals to nil. It was no day for heroics; a cold rain teemed down throughout and Melville, sensibly was content to feel his way back, the odd flash of exceptional ability was to be glimpsed, the controlled kicking, the deceptive strength in a slight frame and the Park forwards did their best to ensure that Melville had to work under pressure.

The ball bobbed around, a mercurial blob, and clean possession from a series of severely contested lineouts was a rarity. Neither side allowed ambition to take wing and Williams, moved to stand-off in the absence of Davies, kicked high or long to keep his pack driving forward. Predeictably, Wasps were better when the ball was on the ground – too many of the Park forwards are still finding their feet in the senior game.

It would be no surprise to see the Park youngsters develop into a strong forward unit within two or three years. They worked with spirit, in the tight and loose, and all but scored in the dying moments before the cohesion of the Wasps in the maul drove them back. Their only other scoring chances were two long-range penalty attempts by Thornton.

Two of Wasps's more experienced players, Davies and Colclough, had originally declared themselves unavailable for the club's New Year programme though Colclough, the England lock, played against Esher on Saturday, as did Rendall after what had been a long convalescence from an ankle injury.

Stringer had four penalty attempts in the first half and scored from two of them, the first after Williams had just missed a try following up a place kick ballooned by his full back. There was a fit of temperament among the front rows which led to the second penalty goal, but if tries were to come it seemed ikely they would be forward affairs. The first was, Isichei crossing for his fourth try of the season on the end of a tapped penalty from five metres out. The second, the only time the ball went down either line, came from a half break by Williams, carried on try the centres and Stringer cantered over.

SCORERS: Wasps: Tries: Isichei, Stringer. Penalties: Stringer (2).
Rosslyn Park: N Anderson; C Carr, A McGahey, J Thornton, R Salmer (rep M Evans), J Agar, G Henderson; P Curtis, D Barrett, M Renny, P Tayler, G Curtis, N Edwards, T Allchurch (Capt), J Armstong.
Wasps: N Stringer; S Smith, R Cardus, R Lozowski, P Kamara; M Williams, N Melville (capt); P Rendall, A Simmons, A Isichei, A Dun, C Pinnegar, J Hames, F Emeruwa, L Adamson.
Referee: R Quittenton (London).

No shelter from Llanelli storm

By Gerald Davies

Llanelli 40
Newport 11

The weather was wild, with a strong wind and continuous rain, which very nearly prompted the Llanelli committee to call off the game. Others elsewhere in Wales were abandoned. The afternoon was as uncomfortable to those sheltered in stands – hardly anyone ventured onto the terraces – as it was most certainly for the players.

Wiser men might have decided to take their fix of sporting pleasure by pressing a button and staying in the cosiness of their front rooms. Those who did denied themselves the opportunity of seeing a performance of sheer brilliance from Llanelli.

As if to mock the atrocious conditions and to reward the hardy, faithful who turned up they threw caution to the wind and ran everything. It was a superlative performance. Hardly a pass went astray and fewer still were dropped as Llanelli won by the remarkable margin of four goals, four tries to two tries and a dropped goal. Newport, with four Welsh B players in their midst, stuck properly to their task, but they could do nothing with a home side in such an irresistible mood, something which might surprise those who saw them go down to their heavy defeat at Bristol over the weekend.

Gary Pearce, at stand-off, was the catalyst which, bearing in mind Gareth Davies's past performance for Cardiff on Saturday, prompts the suggestion that stand-off halves in Wales are alive and well, but living outside the Welsh squad. Neither of them can find a place in it.

Douglas opened the onslaught by charging on the open side of a scrum on the Newport line to score the first try. Newport replied immediately with a dropped goal.

The home side immediately responded with tries which would have given great credit to them in kinder conditions. Douglas came down the narrow side of the scrum on the 10-metre line, linked with Pickering, who dummed and swerved infield to link with Lynch, who ran in to score.


Douglas: opened onslaught

Then from a short lineout Douglas just managed to get the ball away to Pearce who, although crowded in a thick Newport defence, was able to link with Peter Morgan who scored.

There was no let up as Pearce, once again with audacious panache, waltzed through the defence to pass to Lynch who scored the 100th Llanelli try for the season. Pearce converted all three. Then Gravelle scored a try

Within a minute of the re-start Widdicombe charged his way over from a short penalty. If Newport had hopes of making inroads on the deficit they were denied it a moment later as Pearce set up a try for Kyffin a try in the corner.

Newport managed another try through Williams, but Lanelli retaliated two further tries, one for the captain Phil May and the other for Gravelle.

SCORERS: Llanelli: Tries: Douglas, Lynch (2), Morgan, Gravelle (2), Kyffin, May. Conversions: Pearce (3), Gravelle (1). Newport: Tries: Widdicome, Williams. Dropped goal: James.
LLANELLI: M Gravelle; D Kyffin, R Gravell, P Morgan, C Donovan; G Pearce, M Douglas; A Edwards, K Townley, L Delaney, A Davies, P May (capt), R Thomas, D Pickering, M Lynch.
NEWPORT: N Devonald; M Bean, C Williams, A Phillips, J Robinson; K James, R Davies; J McReady, M Watkins (capt), R Morgan, R Powell, J Widdicombe, D Waters, R Collins, W Rundall.
Referee: J Groves (Tonyrefail).

Welsh just get home by George

By Gordon Allan

London Welsh 17
Bedford 16

Wind and rain did not stop London Welsh and Bedford putting on a diverting match to start the new year at Old Deer Park yesterday. The Welsh won by a goal, two tries and a penalty goal to a goal, a try and two penalties, but it could just as easily have gone the other way, without upsetting two many people.

The Welsh connection with Bedford goes back further than it does with any other provincial club to 1892. The last time I saw a match between them at Old Deer Park, the Welsh won by 30 points and Bedford were lucky to score nought. There was no repetition of such a bore here. Except for a weight advantage to the Welsh in the tight, it was as even as could be.

George kicked the Welsh into the lead with a penalty and in doing so brought his points for a season to 150. Finnie kicked a penalty for Bedford. A series of missed touch kicks led to Bedford's first try. Peck gathered one of these and fed Binnington, who went over, festooned with defending Welshmen.

Just when it seemed Bedford would have a useful lead at half-time, despite playing against the wind, Williams scored a try for the Welsh. Efans kicked diagonally from a scrummage and Williams grounded the ball inches short of the dead ball line.

In the second half, George ran through unopposed from a scrummage for a try that he converted. Finnie kicked another penalty, to bring Bedford back into the game at 13-10, and five minutes later they were awarded a penalty try when Berry, their left-wing, who is still at school, was obstructed behind the Welsh line. Finnie made it a goal.

Williams scored what turned out to be the winning try with 20 minutes left. The Welsh won the ball at a scrummage near the corner and George rolled rather than passed it to Williams, who had room to spare. It was a good match for both scrum halves, George and Peck, and, in his quiet but effective way, for Wilkinson, the former England lock, who was playing his 302nd game for Bedford.

SCORERS: London Welsh: Tries: Williams (2), George. Conversion: George. Penalty: George. Bedford: Tries: Binnington, penalty try. Conversion: Finnie. Penalties: Finnie (2).
LONDON WELSH: M Ebsworth; D Williams, D Fouhy, J Hughes, C Rees (capt); H Evans, I George; T Jones, B Light, J Davies, G Lewis (rep. P David), E Lewis, J Collins, P Cunneen, K Bowring.
BEDFORD: D Lowther; W Barker, R Drage, J Moses, A Berry; A Finnie, I Peck (capt); A Bathie, M Howe, G Bygraves, S Binnington, R Bedows, R Wilkinson, A Whitehouse, R Crome.
Referee: A Titheridge (London).

Hewitt turns out to be the star of a farce

By Iain Mackenzie

Heriot's 10
Hawick 6

Had Mr Megson, the Edinburgh Wanderers referee, decided to call the match off before the start or at any time during it, no one would have blamed him. In 30 years of reporting rugby union, from Scotland to New Zealand, it has never been my lot to watch such a farcical match.

Water polo might have been abandoned on a field which defied description. And it was to their great credit that Heriot's won by a try and two penalty goals to two penalty goals.

Hawick started off well behind their traditional rivals in taking clean ball. Yet it was only minutes before they came back at the Heriot's side. Gass put over a penalty goal after an off-side decision by the referee that was totally justified, but perhaps a bit premature.

In fact it ought to have been six points. The forward push that led to Rafferty's indiscretion looked certain to produce the try that would, in the circumstances, have given Gass the extra two points.

Gass did have the benefit of more reasonable refereeing shortly after. Dobie was off-side near the posts and the Hawick stand-off half sent the ball just inside the left hand upright.

Conditions were ludicrous with the downpour even coming in under the roof of the stand. It was astonishing that the referee allowed the game to continue,

Heriot's came back into the game just after the interval when Hewitt, to be the hero of the day, kicked a penalty goal from about 40 metres. It was right on target but no more than they deserved having held Hawick to only six points.

It was then left to Hewitt, on the left wing, to go across for the only try of the match. And the same player sent the rain-drenched Heriot's supporters into raptures when he kicked his second penalty goal, and his own tenth point, just five minutes before the end.

SCORERS: Heriot's: Try: Hewitt. Penalty goals: Hewitt (2). Hawick: Penalty goals: Gass (2).
HERIOT'S: P Steven; S Paterson, D Bugless, S McAslan, P Hewitt; C Murdoch, A Lawson; D Milne, K Milne, I Milne, M Rafferty, G Millar, A Dobie, H McDougall, P O'Neill.
HAWICK: J Hogg; K Mitchell, K Murray, J Renwick, A Cranston; C Gass, G Oliver; J Rae, C Deans, R Nichol, A Tomes, D Turnbull, W Murray, S McGauhey, A Campbell.
Referee: R Megson (Edinburgh).

Moseley pay the penalty

By Peter Marson

Gloucester 10
Moseley 6

The fact that Gloucester contrived to score two tries yesterday, the second of them a penalty try which won the match for them in time added on for injury, was in its way a small miracle because continuous rain meant that the pitch better resembled a paddy field, and a buffeting, cold, wind made conditions for play well nigh impossible.

Yet before the weather worsened and an overall weariness had taken its toll of flailing arms and pounding legs in those 16 worthies in the engine room, Moseley had had a spendid oportunity to make the game safe.

Here, Perry's goal kicking ought really to have put the match beyond Gloucester's reach. In fact, he gave his side the right kind of start with two well taken penalty goals, the first of which was an excellent effort in the circumstances from 40 metres and out of the mud.

Perry, however, was wide of the target from 35 metres with another three attempts at goal and that meant that Moseley turned round at half time to face the rain and driving wind with a bare six points in hand, which was scarecely enough.

Yet, I can reveal that a bubbling spirit of optimism prevailed in these parts long before the New Year dawned, so that in spite of the weather and numerous changes yesterday Gloucester still relished the thought of their meeting with traditional opponents, the conquerors of indefatigable Bristol.

They were even rubbing their hands at the prospect of welcoming Leicester here in a fortnight's time and righting a wrong done, as they think, when they came away from Welford Road last month, at least 11 points behind in a match which yielded 50 points.

On the same tack, Terry Tandy, Gloucester's general secretary, has been besieged by requests for tickets for the county final between Gloucestershire and Somerset – a West Country spectacular.

SCORERS: Gloucester: Try: Baker. Penalty try conversion: Fowke. Moseley: Penalty goals: Perry (2).
GLOUCESTER: R Fowke; D Morgan, R Mogg (rep N Durkin), P Taylor, N Price; S Parsloe, S Baker; G Sargent (capt), S Mills, P Blakeway; P Wood, J Orwin, J Fidler, I Smith; M Teague.
MOSELEY: I Metcalfe; S Hunter, C Smith, E Swain, J Goodwin; M Perry, A Williamson; M Head, G Cox (capt), P Gisborne; C Black, R Tuckwood, P Lockyer, D Warren, J Beal.
Referee: G Seddon (Manchester).

Yesterday's results

Club matches

Blackheath 7 Saracens 7
Bristol 33 Clifton 3
Cardiff v Bath, Cancelled
Fylde 13 St. Helens 0
Gala 40 Royal High 4. Abandoned after 70 mins
Gloucester 10 Moseley 6
Headingly 16 Otley 9
Heriot s FP 10 Hawick 6
Liverpool 3 Hartlepool 4
Llanelli 40 Newport 11
London Welsh 17 Bedford 16
Maesteg 18 Glamorgan Wdrs 6, Abandoned after 60 mins
Manchester 0 Sale 47
Neath 12 Swansea 10. Abandoned after 60 mins
Plymouth 40 Penzance/Newlyn 6
Redruth 12 Lauceston 0
Rosslyn Park 0 Wasps 14.

SEVEN COUNTIES MERIT TABLE: Havant 3, Streatham–Croydon 0.

OTHER MATCHES: St Austell 6, Falmouth 4; Truro 32, Penryn 8.

SCOTTISH MATCHES: Melrose 24, Glasgow High/Kelvinside 3 (abandoned at half-time); Ayr 24, Greenock Wanderers 0; Musselburgh 8, Haddington 11; Langholm 6, Carlisle 3 (abandoned at half-time); Stirling County 9, Kirkcaldy 3 (abandoned at half-time); Preston Lodge FP 34, North Berwick 6; Watsonians FP 4, Madras College FP 19.

BASKETBALL

Up in arms: Maccabi's Brikowski (left) tangles with Robinson. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

In-form Milan take the basket

By Nicholas Harling

Milan 89
Tel Aviv 80

There are new winners of the World Invitation Club Championships. Simac Milan, the team who almost went out in the first round of the seventh Philips-sponsored tournament at Crystal Palace by default, after scoring a contentious basket yesterday beat the holders, Maccabi Tel Aviv, to take the trophy for the first time.

Like Italy in the World Cup football championships, who also made a faltering start only to come good at the right time, and win. Milan recaptured their form and demeanour to beat the Israelis, who have now appeared in the last six finals, winning four.

On recent displays, Maccabi were favourites, but Milan went into the game with the knowledge that they had beaten their opponents in the European Cup last year, winning the away leg in Tel Aviv by 15 points. For some of yesterday's game it looked as if the Italians might double that margin, but ultimately the second seeds had to be satisfied

The key to a fascinating encounter was the tactical supremacy of Milan, who had obviously done their homework. Berkowitz, the Maccabi star, was contained so well, first by Premier then by Boselli, that Maccabi simply ran out of options.

In contrast, Premier and d'Antoni invariably managed to get Bariviera – banned from Sunday's semi-final with Crystal Palace – and Boselli quickly into scoring positions for Milan, who led 48–32 at the interval.

Although Maccabi desperately shuffled their players and tactics, Berkowitz was left on the bench, soon to be joined by Perry, the tall centre who had four fouls to his name but not a single point. Robinson and Brikowski were left with the responsibility of out-jumping Meneghin and Carr to bring Maccabi back into contention, but their task seemed hopeless with Milan leading 73–46.

And so it proved. Maccabi had overcome an 11-point deficit to beat Athletes in Action in their semi-final, but this time the gap was too wide.

Milan: Carr 22, Premier 21, Bariviera 14, Meneghin 10.
Maccabi: Robinson 25, Brikowski 20, Lassoff 13.
Other results: Third place match: Athletes in Action US) 97 (Owers 25, Bontrager 25), Crystal Palace 79 (Kellerman 24, Lloyd 11, Bucknell 10). Fifth place: Edinburgh 88 (Stewart 20, Foggin 14, Archibald 13, Hadwen 13), Brighton 51 (Cunningham 20, Jenkins 10). Seventh place: Sunderland 89 (Wearren 25, Brandon 18, MacAuley 14), Red Star Belgrade 67 (Karadzic 26, Milicevic 18).

The contentious cricketing world of Albert Cotter

Bear like man who showed his teeth to England

Albert Cotter was the leading Australian fast bowler, and possibly the fastest in the world, in the first decade of this century. He had not quite the class of his predecessor, Ernest Jones, or his postwar successors, Gregory and McDonald, but he could be formidable.

Indeed, Hansen Carter, one of the best Australian wicket-keepers, is reported to have said: "You could put McDonald on top of Gregory, and the pair of them wouldn't be as fast as Cotter. I know, because I have kept wicket to all three of them." An extravagant comment, no doubt, but from an informed source.

F. S. Jackson, looking back, towards the end of his life, was inclined to think that the fastest bowler he had ever faced was Cotter, at least for a few overs. Cotter's only contemporary rivals for pace were C. J. Kortright, of Essex (who never played for England) and J. J. Kotze, the South African.

Cotter played in 21 Test matches from 1903 to 1912, 16 of them against England, and took 89 wickets, average 28.64. He toured England twice, in 1905 and 1909 and would presumably have done so again in 1912, but for the dispute between the Board of Control and some leading Australian players, in which he participated.

He was born on December 3, 1883, and died on active service in 1917, shot by a sniper at Beersheba while in reconnaissance for his company of the Australian Light Horse.

Englishmen complained that he was a dangerous bowler, who let too many balls fly around the batsmen's heads. Most fast bowlers experience such criticism at one time or another, but in Cotter's case they had some substance.

He was not malicious, but he was erratic, especially when trying to bowl his fastest. He had a slinging action with a flat trajectory, and has been compared to Jeff Thomson, though very few people can have been in a position to make the comparison at first-hand.

He rattled the English batsmen in the first innings of the first Test match in 1905. In the second innings, Jackson decided to send MacLaren in first, to "take the bull by the horns", as C. B. Fry put it.

Cardus, still a boy, described later how he saw (or perhaps imagined) MacLaren striding along a corridor, muttering "Cotter! I'll bloddy Cotter him!"

MacLaren scored 140, England won, and Cotter – partly because of injury – was never quite the same menace again in that series, though he took 124 wickets in the season.

He had one or two revenges, however. In MacLaren's last Test innings, in 1909, he was leg-before for 15 from a fast full toss, a ball which Cotter often found to be useful.

Cotter: rattled batsmen

Many years later, at the time of the bodyline argument, MacLaren wrote in a newspaper: "I have never for one moment in my life thought an Australian tried to, or ever wished to hit me, but that Cotter bowled at my body to force me to play the red swinging ball goes without saying. . . . They were very clever and perfectly legitimate tactics on his part."

But we must remember that MacLaren's article was intended to be a defence of bodyline, which he had never seen as bowled by Larwood in Australia. Cotter did not bowl bodyline.

Here is the evidence of his captain on may occasions, Joe Darling: "I would never allow Cotter to have more than two men on the legside. I purposely did this to make Tibby bowl at the wicket or the off stump. I consider that if I had allowed Cotter to bowl . . . as Larwood did late, with a packed leg-side field, my 1905 Australian XI would have been hooted out of England and deservedly so".

Cotter had several outstanding Test perforamances. The best, I think, must have been in the last Test of the 1905 series. England had already won the rubber, and won the toss (as Jackson always did that year) and were not taking any risks. They made 430, a safe score

Cotter bowled 40 overs, and took seven for 148. It was a sustained effort, not one of his brief, brilliant bursts. The seven batsmen he got out were MacLaren, Tylderley, Fry, Spooner, Arnold, Rhodes and Lilley. You can search Test history without finding many more notable bags than that.

According to David Frith, whose book *The Fast Men* is as nearly authoritative as anyone's can be on such a subject, Cotter "propelled the ball at a lowish trajectory which had the effect of hurrying it through, much as Larwwod and Griffith were able to do in later generations. Cotter began with a very long run-up, but later cut this down with profit, just as Tyson did in 1954-55. The shorter run somehow increased Cotter's ability to cut the ball back from the off".

W. A. Oldfield, who came from Glebe, the same Sydney club side as Cotter, though too young to keep to him, remembered him as a muscular and lithe man, "with bright eyes and a smooth creamy skin", an improbable description of an Australian fast bowler.

Cotter is not, at least by Englishmen, sufficiently remembered. He was in the great fast bowling line. He was always known as "Tibby". I have been unable to discover why. "Tibby" has been used as an abbreviation of Theobald, but he was not called Theobald, unless he concealed it, as one famous English batsman of modern times has struggled to conceal that his name was Archibald.

Tibby was the cat in *Reynard the Fox*, but Cotter was more bearlike than catlike. He must have cracked a few batsmen on their tibias, but that seems an obscure derivation. I should be most grateful to learned readers of *The Times* for any suggestion on the subject.

Alan Gibson

RUGBY LEAGUE

Eckersley gives new heart to Fulham

By Keith Macklin

First division survival seems a possibility for Fulham after their first victory away from home at Salford yesterday. In teeming rain and a strong wind they came from 4-0 down to win 6-4 with a well-worked try by the veteran full back, Eckersley. Diamond's goal provided the victory margin. Despite late assaults by the home team, Fulham hung on.

The conditions made open rugby almost impossible. Salford were rather unfortunate to lose this relegation battle since they attempted to attack for 60 of the 80 minutes but missed several chances through mishandling the wet ball. Their chances were worsened when Nash, their experienced international half back, who had prompted many moves, retired injured in the second half.

Fulham tackled well but were again unconvincing in attack and contributed their share of dropped passes and handling mistakes. They seemed beaten and doomed to a return to the second division when Salford sprung a good handling move and Williams went over.

Eckersley's try from neat scrum play involving Hull brought them back into the game and will give the London club great heart in their remaining matches.

Leeds continued their march, and their unbeaten progress under Maurice Bamford, by coming from behind to beat Oldham 16-12. In a splendidly competitive game at Headingley a try by Worrall gave Oldham a 12-10 lead. Late in the game Holmes produced a typically brilliant burst and pass to send over Keith Rayne. Creasser landed the goal.

Hull, in beating Featherstone Rovers 22-12 at Post Office Road, did Fulham a favour since Featherstone are among the bottom four clubs. Hull Kingston Rovers made it a Humberside double by winning 22-10 at Whitehaven and Barrow continued their irresistible progress in the second division.

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone Rovers 12, Hull 22; Leeds 16, Oldham 12; Salford 4, Fulham 6; Whitehaven 10, Hull KR 22.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bradford N	16	12	1	3	317	179	25
Castleford	17	11	2	4	442	216	24
Widnes	15	12	0	3	343	177	24
Hull KR	15	11	1	3	362	196	23
Hull	15	9	1	5	387	233	19
Warrington	15	8	2	5	300	243	18
Oldham	16	8	2	6	279	245	18
Leeds	15	8	1	6	314	262	17
Leigh	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wigan	13	7	0	6	211	199	14
St Helens	14	7	0	7	241	[illegible]	14
Fulham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wakefield	16	5	0	12	263	387	10
Featherstone R	14	4	1	9	235	[illegible]	9
Salford	17	3	0	14	192	425	6
Whitehaven	17	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	149	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND DIVISION: Barrow 22, Blackpool Borough 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Barrow	15	14	0	1	451	147	28
Hunslet	18	14	0	4	516	294	28
Workington	15	12	1	2	315	180	25
Halifax	16	12	1	3	347	261	25
Kent Invic	15	10	0	5	280	248	20
Batley	18	10	0	8	255	289	20
York	18	9	1	8	397	291	19
Rochdale	17	8	2	7	282	279	18
Blackpool	18	8	2	8	259	248	18
Swinton	16	8	0	8	268	238	16
Cardiff C	14	7	1	6	287	276	15
Bramley	13	6	1	6	259	202	13
Keighley	17	6	0	11	286	301	12
Dewsbury	19	6	0	13	300	429	12
Hud'fld	16	4	2	10	252	319	10
Carlisle	15	3	0	12	212	326	6
Huyton	17	2	1	14	160	438	5
Doncaster	17	2	0	15	198	534	4

HOCKEY

No change in pattern at the top

By Joyce Whitehead

Now that the top county in each territory is known it is clear that there is little change in the teams even though Leicestershire are the only county to retain the title won last year. Suffolk, Middlesex, Somerset and Cheshire have in recent years all been at or near the top.

But from the result it is obvious that five or six matches in four days take a heavy toll. There are usually some surprises and this season has been no exception. Leicestershire lost to Nottinghamshire and Essex and Devon also had unexpected downfalls.

The decision of the Great Britain's women's hockey committee to bar their players from taking part in more than two matches in a week removed key players from a few teams. Staffordshire's goalless draw with Shropshire could well have been due to Jane Swinnerton's having to stand down and Rosie Sykes left a gap in the middle of the Kent side. Injuries also made changes inevitable. Nevertheless sound teamwork made up for many discrepancies but not all and it was heartening to see some high goal scoring.

WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP South: Berkshire 5, Oxford 0; Buckinghamshire 4, Surrey 4; Hampshire 0, Sussex 2; Middlesex 1, English Universities 0. Final placings: 1, Middlesex 22pts; 2, Berkshire 20.

CRICKET

W Indians in danger of defeat

Cape Town (Reuter) – An unofficial West Indian XI were facing defeat after the third day of their second four-day match against the South Africans here today. After the South Africans reached 404 in their first innings to take a lead of 152, their opponents were reduced to 89 for four by the close, still trailing by 63 runs.

The West Indians' plight could have been worse, had the mid-off Jefferies held the easiest of chances offered by Kallicharran off Kourie when on one. The West Indians held the early initiative when they dismissed three South Africans before lunch for the addition of only 61 runs. But a dynamic Rice after taking 56 minutes to move off the mark, hit four sixes and six fours en route to a memorable 71 not out in 187 minutes.

It was a lively day's entertainment. Rice provided one of the most notable features when he was struck low in the back by a beamer from Stephenson. He stormed to the side of the wicket, threw down his bat and gloves and a few minutes later when he resumed batting rejected an apology from the fast bowler.

Clarke, in taking five wicketrs in an innings for the second time in succession, again was the best bowler on display

The West Indians started disastrously, with Trotman caught behind off Jefferies for one, and the total on five. Lynch joined Mattis and the pair batted responsibly until Mattis his the ball into the covers and Lynch, hesitating for a fraction of a second, was run out by Kirsten's throw.

Mattis batted with the utmost patience, punishing the bad ball, until he played a poor shot off Kourie to be caught by Rice at mid-off. Kourie made amends for Jefferies' earlier lapse when he dismissed Kallicharran, leg before.

WEST INDIANS First innings 252 (C L King 83, A J Kourie five for 88)

Second innings

E N Trotman c Jennings b Jefferies	1
F H Mattis c Rice b Kourie	26
M A Lynch run out	23
A I Kallicharran lbw b Kourie	17
C L King not out	16
D R Parry not out	3
Extras (w-2, lb-1)	3
Total (4 wkts)	89

*L G Rowe, †D A Murray, F D Stephenson, B Julien and S T Clarke to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–53, 3–63, 4–86.

BOWLING: Le Roux 8-3-21-0; Jefferies, 5-2-22-1; Kourie, 13-5-32-2; Rice, 7-5-5-0; Hobson, 3-0-6-0.

SOUTH AFRICANS: First innings

S J Cook c Murray b Clarke	45
H R Fotheringham c Julien b Stephenson	20
P N Kirsten c Parry b Julien	88
R G Pollock c Murray b Parry	102
K S McEwan c Murray b Clarke	32
C E B Rice not out	71
A J Kourie lbw b Clarke	1
R V Jennings lbw b Parry	8
G S le Roux c Mattis b Clarke	11
S T Jefferies c Julien b Parry	1
D Hobson c and b Clarke	1
Extras (lb 17, w 7)	24
Total	404

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–61, 2–84, 3–267, 4–273, 5–315, 6–316, 7–364, 8–393, 9–398, 10–404.

BOWLING: Clarke, 37.5-13-62-5; Julien, 24-6-71-1; Stephenson, 27-5-85-1; Parry, 36-8-79-3; King, 5-1-21-0; Kallicharran, 3-0-22-0.

More cricket, Page 19

TENNIS

A reduced programme from WCT

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The twelfth World Championship Tennis doubles tournament, sponsored by Barratt Developments, will begin this evening at the Albert Hall, London. Two matches are scheduled: Kevin Curren and Steve Denton, who reached the semi-final round at Wimbledon, against Heinz Gunthardt, and Balazs Taroczy, WCT winners for the past two years, and Tim and Tom Gullikson, Wimbledon runners-up, against the Czechoslovak Davis Cup pair, Pavel Slozil and Tomas Smid.

The teams seeded to contest the £48,000 first prize in Sunday's final are Mark Edmondson and Sherwood Stewart, runners-up for the French championship, and Fritz Buehning and Peter Fleming, who were on opposite sides of the net in the United States final.

The eight teams will compete in groups of four on an all-play-all basis until Saturday's semi-finals, in which the winners of each group will play the runners-up in the other.

This is the first of five events on WCT's reduced 1984 programme. Their attempt to run an independent circuit, in competition with the Grand Prix, has been unsuccessful – chiefly because the players' "union", the Association of Tennis Professionals, found it expedient to work in harness with the Grand Prix rather than maintain a neutral role. WCT have taken a similar decision and, next year, their tournaments will be part of the Grand Prix set-up.

The Dallas-based WCT organization have been responsible for a series of initiatives that have stimulated the development of men's professional tennis. It remains to be seen whether players, public, and the game as a whole will be better off with one men's circuit rather than two.

The rapprochement between WCT and the "Establishment" is evident in the links between the Albert Hall promotion and Wimbledon. Alan Mills, the Wimbledon referee, will do a similar job this week, and "Buzzer" Hadingham, the Wimbledon chairman, is serving on a panel chosen to make a special award, sponsored by Champagne Lanson, for services to doubles.

The appointment of Mills is a reminder that, in accordance with the high standards they always seek to attain, WCT have told competitors of the need for exemplary court conduct. Patrick Deuchar, the tournament director, says: "World Championship Tennis is determined to provide the highest level of family entertainment."

It is to be hoped that the players begin the New Year in a suitably responsive frame of mind.

Mecir reaches first Grand Prix final

Adelaide, (AFP). – Miloslav Mecir, of Czechoslovakia, will play his first Grand Prix singles final when he meets the defending champion Mike Bauer, of the United States, in the South Australian men's open tournament

Mecir, aged 19, caused another upset in yeserday's semi-finals when he outclassed the Autralian Davis Cup player Paul McNance, the third seed here, 6-2, 6-3.

Bauer, aged 24, from California qualified for the final after beating the Australian left-hander Brad Drewett 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.

SEMI-FINALS: M Bauer (US) bt B Drewett (Aus), 7-6, 6-4; M Mecir (Cz) bt P McNamee (Aus), 6-2, 6-3.

No protection for Prudential

Rain leaked on to the indoor courts at Queen's Club yesterday to interrupt the first day of the British 18 and under covered court championships sponsored by Prudential (Lewine Mair writes). Puddles formed on courts number three and four, and two of the more exciting matches of the day, a doubles involving David Shann and Mike Walker and Austen Brice and Jason Goodall, and a singles between Katie Montagu and Alison Reichenbach, were disrupted.

Shann and Walker ultimately moved to court one, where they went on to defeat the third seeds, 9-7, in the final set. Miss Montagu eventually won her match, 4-6, 6-3, 9-7.

BOYS' SINGLES: first round: N Grassick bt M Nuttall, 6-2, 6-4.
GIRLS' SINGLES: S Whiteman bt A Brasher, 6-3, 6-3; K Montagu bt A Reichenbach, 4-6, 6-3, 9-7; J Phillips bt S Mitten, 6-1, 6-1; L Gould bt K Hand, 6-1, 6-0; S Longbottom bt J Reeves, 6-2, 6-4; F Coutridge bt B Well, 6-2, 6-1; V Lake bt L Stern, 5-7, 6-1, 8-6; C Gillies bt A Root, 6-2, 7-6; D Walker bt C Pollard, 6-4, 6-1; C Bhaguandas bt V Prudhoe, 6-3, 6-4; J Wood bt I Harley, 6-3, 6-1; J Ware bt K Rickett, 6-0, 6-3; A Grunfeld bt R Kendall, 6-1, 6-1; A Fleming bt G Oakenfull, 6-0, 6-4.

CRICKET

No strain for the men in the saturated whites of England

From Derek Hodgson, Lautoka

Cricket is dying in Fiji, according to the *Fiji Times* and the match between the President's XI and England XI at Churchill Park yesterday did little to refute that sad statement. Before a crowd of less than 2,000 England won by 198 runs with 16 overs to spare in a 50-over contest.

Despite an unfamiliar pitch of matting, the presence of eight of the Fijian national side and temperatures in the high 80s with humity to match, England had to exert themselves no more than enough to add to their laundry bills with yet another set of saturated whites. That will please the selectors, for 11 of the 15 touring players were given competitive match practice with little strain on physique or morale.

Sympathy for the Fijians must be tempered with the thought that they do not help themselves as they might. Cricket is very much a game of information whether it is provided the English way, vai a scorecard, or on a giant Australian scoreboard. Churchill Park had neither scoreboard nor sightscreen nor, with some 25 correspondents present, a press box.

Until a public address system began broadcasting in the afternoon the English press had to rely on local radio broadcasts for such knowledge as the batting order, change of bowlers and the fall of wickets and even this was interrupted from time to time by another programme in Fijian, announced as "music between listening to Don Mosey".

While the hacks were struggling, England were preparing a thoroughly professional performance. Willis had his men out in the middle an hour early, ensuring that each batsman was given a few overs on the matting and each bowler was able to test his foothold on the run-up. England won the toss and, to no one's surprise, batted first.

While the ball was new and hard and the bowlers enthusiastic, England were kept in reasonable check by slight variations in the bounce an inch higher and so it was that Tavaré, dropped at mid-on, was caught at mid-off, Smith was caught at mid-on, both driving, and Gower, after timing three boundaries immaculately, was caught behind. One of Gatting's greatest virtues is that he is never too proud to score runs and it was he who led England to the riches of 274 for six.

Driving and pulling fiercely, Gatting added 93 in 73 mintes with Randall and then 85 in 39 minutes with Marks. He passed his own 50 in 87 minutes, his 100 in 125 and his 142 was made off 127 balls and included five sixes and 14 fours. "Now leave me our", he might have said as he walked in.

None of the England XI's fast bowlers took their full run but Dilley, finding pace and bounce off 12 yards, had removed the openers for 26. Botham, without seeming to bowl particularly well, took three from the middle, including the wichet of Cecil Browne, the Fijians's most accomplished batsman.

An intelligent five overs from Cook, employing his variations with the help of spin and bounce, was too much for tailenders who, it must be said without being cruel, displayed technique that would not have been tolerated in a reasonable English Club side. The last eight wickets fell for 26 runs and England were on their way to a well-deserved shower before five o'clock.

Taylor, the nonpareil, missed a catch and a stumping. England travel to Suva for another 50-overs match. Botham has a bruised finger and Randall took a glancing blow on the nose otherwise all are fit.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND XI: First Innings

C. J. Tavaré c Tadu b Mieki	23
C. L. Smith c Morarji b Suka	2
D. I. Gower c Veikauyaki b Korocawiri	20
M. W. Gatting c Mieki b McGoon	142
D. W. Randall c Veikaluyaki b McGoon	33
I. T. Botham c Suka b McGoon	8
V. J. Marks not out	24
G. R. Dilley not out	10
Extras (B2, LB7, W1, NB2)	12
Total (6 wkts, 50 overs)	274

N. G. B. Cook, R. W. Taylor, and R. G. D. Willis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-38, 3-56, 4-149, 5-175, 6-260.

BOWLING: Suka 8-1-45-1; Korocawiri 7-0-52-1; Mieki 10-0-51-1; Morarji 5-1-14-0; McGoon 10-0-37-3; Batina 9-1-60-0; Jamnadas 1-0-3-0.

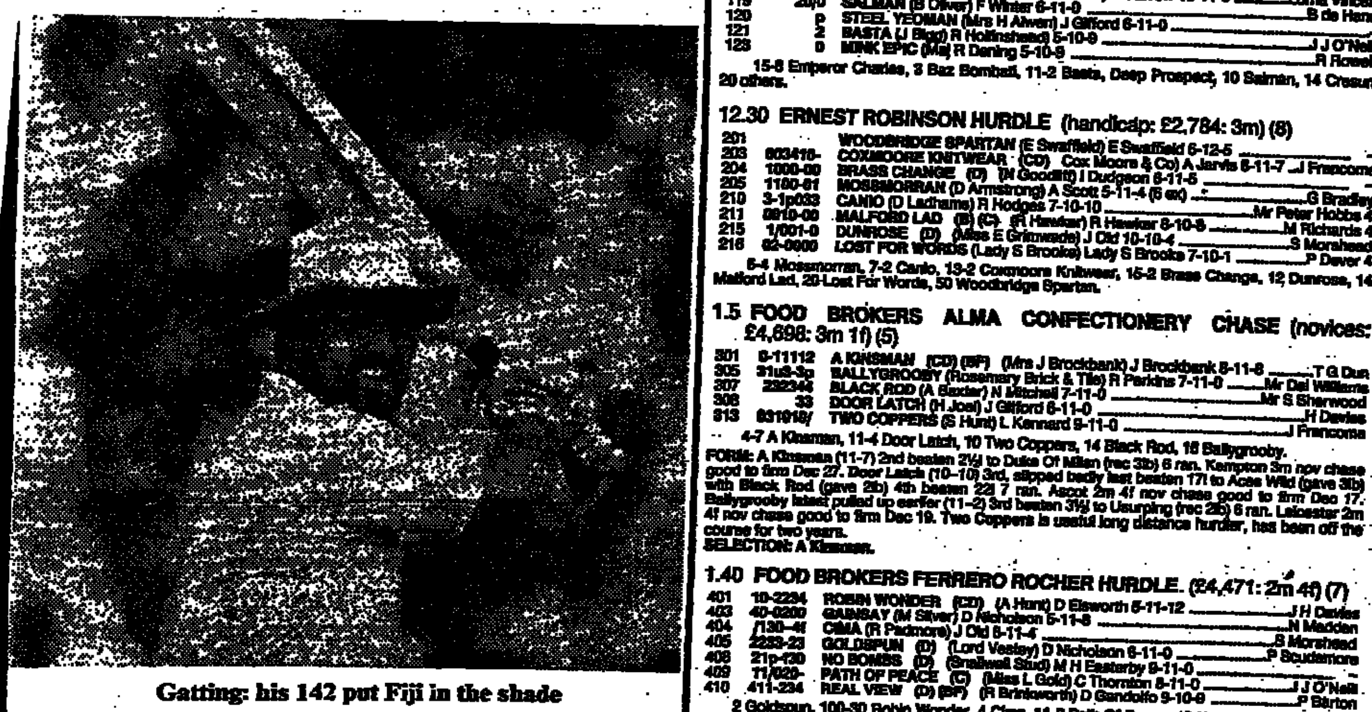
FIJI PRESIDENT'S XI

Jeswant Singh lbw b Dilley	14
T Batina b Dilley	0
C A C Browne C Gatting b Botham	30
S Mieki lbw b Botham	8
B Jamnadas b Cook	8
J McGoon c Randall b Cook	1
A Veikauyaki c Smith b Cook	3
T Korocawiri b Botham	4
V Gio b Marks	3
I Suka c Randall b Cook	0
N Morarji not out	0
Extras (w2, nb3)	
Total (34 overs)	76

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-25, 3-50, 4-61, 5-62, 6-68, 7-72, 8-72, 9-76, 10-76.

BOWLING: Willis 7-2-12-0; Dilley 7-2-11-2; Botham 10-2-21-3; Marks 5-1-0-16; Cook 5-2-9-4.

Umpires: H Ramchhodand b Hewett.



Gatting: his 142 put Fiji in the shade

Lillee makes the most of his limited time

From Ian Brayshaw, Sydney

Dennis Lillee was Australia's inspiration for the umpteenth time in his long and illustrious career on a rain-hit opening day of the fifth and final Test match against Pakistan here yesterday. Relishing conditions which were ideal for his swing and seam bowling, he claimed the two Pakistan wickets which fell in the 90 minutes of play.

Lillee has not been given the new ball as of right in this series – Hughes, the captain, has pciked horses for courses when appointing his opening bowlers but after Australia had won the toss, there was no doubting that Lillee should have pride of place this time. He was immediately effective, smoothly firing the ball into the wicket and gaining great movement off the seam, mainly away from the righthanders and towards the slips.

It was one such ball which broke the opening partnership. Mohsin was committed to play as the ball came down the off stump line, it took the outside edge and Border, at second slip, did the rest. But Border, who has been catching well in the slips this series, was partly to blame for a mix-up off Lillee's next delivery when Omar edged into the gap between first and second slips. Lillee cried out in anguish as Border and Chappell simply looked at each other as the ball flew at catchable height down to the boundary for four.

Omar and Mudassar dug in and saw Lillee and Hogg out of the attack, but Lillee returned from the opposite end a few minutes before stumps to take Omar's wicket with a savage off-cutter. Omar played inside the line, the outside edge flew to Border's left and he made a fine diving catch. Pakistan again used Qadir as nightwatchman and he and Mudassar survived until stumps, fending of hostile bowling from Lillee and Lawson.

A heavy downpour early yesterday left puddles all over the ground and the prospects for play looked bleak. Shortly after noon the ground staff began mopping-up operations. However, when the covers were lifted it was found that water had seeped through to the wicket square just to the west of the Test match strip. So officials called up a helicopter, which hovered a metre or so above the turf for some 40 minutes, before the umpires declared it dry enough for play.

Australia decided to recall the fast bowler, Hogg, who had missed the fourth Test with a back injury, and dropped Maguire to twelfth man. Pakistan, one-down in the series, kept faith with the same 11. The decision by the Pakistan selectors to once again go into a five-day game with only three front-line bowlers was born out by their frustrated efforts to have the spinner, Iqbal Qasim, flown out in time.

PAKISTAN: First Innings

Mohsin Khan c Border b Lillee	14
Mudassar Nazar not out	26
Qasim Omar c Border b Lillee	15
Abdul Qadir not out	2
Extras (4 lb)	4
Total (2 wkts)	61

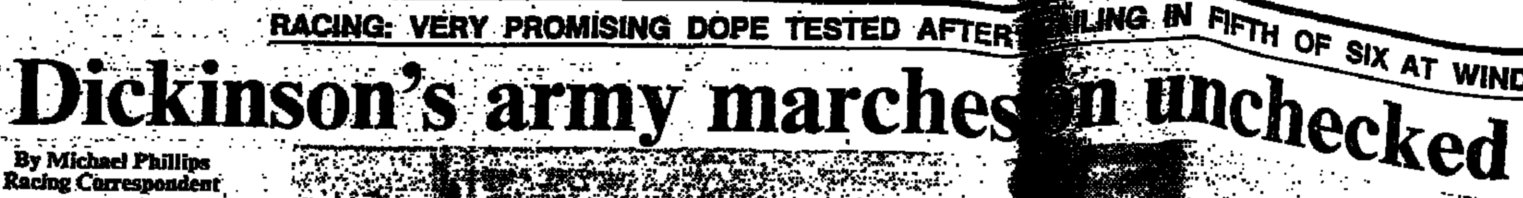
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-57.

BOWLING: D K Lillee 9-3-20-2. R M Hogg 0-24-0. G S Chappell 3-0-7-0. G F Lawson 4-0-8-0.

TO BAT: Javed Miandad, Zaheer Abbas, Imran Khan, Salim Malik, Sarfraz Narwaz, Wasim Bari, Azeem Hafeez.

Kent keep Cowdrey

Chris Cowdrey has announced that he will sign a three-year contract with Kent, thus ending speculation that he would be leaving for another county. Last season, Cowdrey led the Kent batting averages.



RACING: VERY PROMISING DOPE TESTED AFTER FAILING IN FIFTH OF SIX AT WINDSOR

Dickinson's army marches on unchecked

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Heavy rain driven on by a gale force wind – just the sort of thing that trainers have been craving for for weeks to ease the ground – made Cheltenham a pretty inhospitable place for spectators yesterday. However, that did not worry Michael Dickinson, the leading trainer, who remained snug and warm in his office at home monitoring the events on television and telephone while his lieutenants looked after things out on the field.

With four winners from only four runners he had no reason to complain about the way that the beginning of the new year treated him, especially as he had just heard that he had won the Piper Champagne Trainer of the Month award for December.

Ridden by Robert Earnshaw Silver Buck and Santella King both did what was required of them at Cheltenham, while Pacifist (Graham Bradley) and Browne's Gazette (Dermot Browne) ensured that the predictable pattern of events would continue at Leicester and Catterick.

Beating Scot Lane by five lengths at a difference of only 2lb will not go down as one of Silver Buck's greatest achievements, but with 32 victories to his credit and more than £167,000 prize money in the bag he still remains the highest equine earner under National Hunt rules. Clearly Dickinson believes that more successes are in the pipeleine because he was quick to say that we should not retire his old favourite yet when I broached the subject yesterday

Although Silver Buck was always jumping and going like a winner yesterday there was precious little left in the tank at the end. Likewise, Santella King was out cold on his feet towards the finish of the Steel Plate Trial Hurdle and his trainer was the first to agree that this was not Truimph Hurdle form.

Paris North who had been one of the favourites for the race that is regarded as the four-year-old championship at Cheltenham in March, was pulled up by John Francome when all too clearly something had gone wrong. As a result the stewards ordered Paris North to be dope tested. I certainly saw the horse make a bad mistake jumping the third hurdle badly where he might have ricked himself. Francome said afterwards that he was never going.

All in all this was something of a bitter-sweet afternoon for the champion jockey who enjoyed a carefree winning ride on Glyde Court in the first division of the Malvern Novices Hurdle, but the exact reverse on his stable companion Hazy Sunset, the profoundly disappointing favourite for the second division. This was won easily by Glen Road to give Peter Scudamore his treble. Earlier in the day Scudamore had won the Wallace Novices Steeplechase on Voice of Progress every bit as easily as he should have done against his solitary opponent, First Glance, and the Innovative Handicap Steeplechase on Tom's Little Al.

And so to today's programme at Cheltenham, when thethree main races have been sponsored by Food Brokers Ltd, whose chairman Desmond Cracknell is such a devoted supporter of jumping. Jacko is my idea of the possible winner of their Happy New Year Handicap Steeplechase. [illegible] so well [illegible] finished [illegible] Guide, [illegible] prompt[illegible] the We[illegible] cision to[illegible] for tod[illegible] because [illegible] a much [illegible] stow.

Last [illegible] three a[illegible] Windso[illegible] miles at [illegible] strong fi[illegible] run [illegible] he [illegible] Bush [illegible] olson [illegible] for [illegible] de[illegible] wait [illegible] wise [illegible] faced [illegible] Chep[illegible] over [illegible] at [illegible] three [illegible] his [illegible] the Grand National winner, Grittar, could match.

Earlier in the day the Alma Confectionery Novices Steeplechase should be between A Kinsman who was successful here in December and Door Latch, who was right there with a chance of beating Aces Wild a Ascot when he slipped badly on landing over the last. Experience points to A Kinsman

The conditions of the Ferrero Rocher Hurdle give Goldspun and Path of Peace a good chance



Straight Accord (left) leads Fredo over the water jump on his way [illegible]sor (Photograph: George Selwyn)

Daring Run disappoints

Peter McCreery completed a double at Fairyhouse yesterday with Mountrath and Boland's Cross, but his success was overshadowed by the deplorable jumping of Daring Run, a most disappointing even-money favourite, in the G V Malcomson Memorial Chase, Our Irish Racing Correspondent writes.

Daring Run repeatedly met his fences wrong, and eventually trailed in a modest third, 13 lengths behind The Ellier.

The outcome was a good result for the bookmakers as The Ellier held at bay the only other seriously backed runner, Mister Donovan, by a length.

The winner is trained by Arthur Moore, who two years ago won the Arkle Cup at Cheltenham with The Brockshee. That same event is the intended target for The Ellier, who still rates some way behind the best of the Irish novices, Bobsline and Ballinacurra Lad.

[illegible]low for Mellor

Stan [illegible] trainer, w[illegible] able feat l[illegible] Farm an[illegible] finish firs[illegible] Express T[illegible] tenham, [illegible] out for [illegible] Goulding [illegible]

Mellor [illegible] confidentl[illegible] the Cham[illegible] both, but [illegible] leg trouble, and will both be off the course for a year." Mellor has a good record in the Triumph, which he is hopeful of winning again this year with the current favourite, Dodgy Future.

News of his 1979 Triumph winner, Pollardstown, is encouraging. Mellor said: "His joints have been fired, and we are waiting for more give in the ground. Hopefully he will run over fences at the end of January.

Secret Ballot back in style

By Michael Seely

Secret Ballot ruthlessly exposed the limitations of the pretenders to Gaye Brief's champion's crown in Windsor's New Year's Day Hurdle yesterday. Ridden by Ted Waite, Jim Joel's 10-year-old went clear at the last flight to beat Admiral's Cup by three lengths with Janus one and a half lengths away, third. Very Promising, favourite at 5 6, ran disappointingly and finished a well beaten fifth.

Tim Easterby tried to make all the running on Sula Bula. But last year's winner tired beween the last two flights to finish fourth. "Sula Bula is obviously not quite right yet," his jockey said afterwards. "But he certainly ran a lot better than at Ascot."

Secret Ballot has not been seen in public since winning a flat race at Brighton in May. "He always runs best when fresh," Andy Turnell, the winning trainer, said. "Secret Ballot has an enlarged heart and he needs at least six weeks' rest between his races.

"After I won the Scottish Champion Hurdle on him in 1980, he looked a certainty for the Royal Doulton Hurdle at Haydock. But the race came too soon and he tired after looking all over the winner at the last."

Because of his heart condition, and also due to his dislike of soft going, Secret ballot has won only seven races during his lengthy career. The 1981 Royal Doulton Hurdle, has been his most valuable triumph. "I'd dearly love to have a go at the Schweppes," his trainer went on. "But the trouble is that the handicapper might now be a little unkind."

The stewards held an inquiry into the running of Very Promising. Jim McConnochie, Mercy Rimell's assistant trainer, said that the horse had been working well at home and that he could not account for this poor run. Sam Morshead said that Very Promising had been going well util after jumping the third flight from home when the gelding gasped. Thereafter he had nothing left and almost pulled himself up.

Morshead also said he had ridden Very Promising in all his races and that nothing lile this had happened before. The stewards accepted these explanations and ordered the gelding to be routine dope tested.

At Ayr, this afternoon the best bet should be Mullacurry in the MacAlpine Challenge Cup. Jimmy Fitzgerrald's recent Irish import would have beaten W Six Times in the Harry Brown Challenge Cup at Wolverhampton but for falling at the last fence.

Cheltenham

Going: good to soft

Tote: Double 1.5, 2.15. Treble 12.30, 1.40, 2.50

[Television (BBC1) 1.5, 1.40, 2.15 and 2.50 races)

12.0 WOODMANCOTE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £1,590: 2m 4f) (14 runners)

101	2222-01	BAZ BOMBATI (CD) (Mrs C Tallents) S Mellor 6-11-5	M Perrett
102	0034-1	EMPEROR CHARLES (R E A Bott Wigmore) F Winter 7-11-5	J Francome
103	pp3010	FLOATING LOVER (CD) (C Mitchell) N Mitchell 5-11-5	B Powell 7
106	0	ARCTIC WAY (B Fitzgerald) J Thomas 8-11-0	M Williams
107	04	BIG BROWN BEAR (G Barlow) G Barlow 7-11-0	A Webber
110	p-p0	CHARLIE JOHN (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell 9-11-0	Mrs E Mitchell
111	000-f00	CHERRY PIT (D J Jackson) D Jackson 6-11-0	C Brown
113	4020-30	CRESUN (J Bolan) S Woodman 5-11-0	W Smith
114		DEEP PROSPECT (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-0	R Linley
116	240200	MAJOR GAMBLE (B) [illegible]	[illegible]
119	20/0	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	p	[illegible]	[illegible]
121	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
123	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

12.30 ERNEST ROBINSON HURDLE (handicap: £2,784: 3m) (8)

[illegible]

1.5 FOOD BROKERS ALMA CONFECTIONERY CHASE (novices: £4,698: 3m 1f) (5)

[illegible]

1.40 FOOD BROKERS FERRERO ROCHER HURDLE (£4,471: 2m 4f) (7)

[illegible]

2.15 FOOD BROKERS HAPPY NEW YEAR CH[illegible] 4m) (16)

[illegible]

2.50 NORTHLEACH CHASE (handicap: condition[illegible]

[illegible]

3.25 WOODMANCOTE HURDLE (Div II: novices: [illegible]

2	604-120	DESTINY BAY (BF) (G Johnson) N Henderson [illegible]	[illegible]
5	p/00001	NORFOLK STORM (B) (T Purnell) L Kennard [illegible]	[illegible]
6	41	ONLY FOR LOVE (D) (Mrs J Mould) D Nicholso[illegible]	[illegible]
10	0	BUCKS GREEN (Mrs B Trafford) J Gifford 6-11-0	[illegible]
13	003-00	FIRING PARTY (BF) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) [illegible]	[illegible]
14	3340/00	GAMBLING FOX (Mrs M Bradshaw) S Underhill [illegible]	[illegible]
17	p-00000	JAPLING (B Arnold) J Thomas 6-11-0	[illegible]
18	0-3304f	LOCHRUN (Smith Mansfield Meat) Mrs J Pitman [illegible]	[illegible]
20	p000-	RED DIPPER (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 8-11-[illegible]	[illegible]
21	00	SELL WELL (E Gittins) D Barons 8-11-0	[illegible]
23	0/pp-00	SON OF QUIVER (W G Turner) W G Turner 8-11-[illegible]	[illegible]
24	00-4000	TIMUN (Mrs J Bara) G Doidge 6-11-0	[illegible]
26	23	WONDER WOOD (D Robinson) R Holder 5-11-0	[illegible]
27	000-0u0	CAMEBELLE (Maj N Martin) N Mitchell 6-10-9	[illegible]

11-4 Wonder Wood, 7-2 Only For Love, Destiny Bay, 11-2 Fir[illegible] Storm, 16 others.

Cheltenham selection[illegible]

By Michael Phillips

12.0 Emperor Charles. 12.30 Mossmorran. 1.5 A [illegible] Peace. 2.15 Jacko. 2.50 Toirdealbhach. 3.25 Only Fo[illegible]

Ayr

Going: soft

12.45 HURLFORD CHASE (novices: handicap: £1,404: 2m) (6 runners)

1	203113	VEILED CITY (D) (F Story) F Story 8 12 4	B Storey 4
2	13421U	CHEF MARCEL (N Bycroft) N Bycroft 6 11 6	[illegible]
3	44U2FF-	STARMASE (R Wilson) G Richards 9 10 13	K Jones 4
4	o-UO423	OLIVE PRESS (BF) (a Mactaggart) A Mactaggart 7 10 7	N Doughty
6	34-P2PO	BELERAIG (LD Kimany) Ld Kimany 9 10 0	Mr A Dudgeon 4
7	000-OF2	PACIFIC SPLENDOUR [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

1.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (novices: £1,466: 2m) (6)

[illegible]

1.45 NEW YEAR HURDLE (handicap: £1,50: 2m) (6)

[illegible]

2.15 McALPINE CHASE (handicap: £2,397: 2m 4f) (6)

[illegible]

2.45 BARLEITH CHASE (novices: £1,542: 3m 110yd) (6)

10	72-312F	YOUNG ASH LINN (R McDonald) R McDonald 8 10 12	A Brown

9-4 Young Ash Linn, 5-2 King's Brig, 7-2 Victory Prize, 7 Sam Wrekin, 10 Northern Man, 14 Venturer.

3.15 COYLTON HURDLE (novices: £955: 2m 4f) (11)

1	01	BROTHER GEOFFREY (G Brittain) C Thornton 5 11 13	D Wilkinson
2	00/2410	JONDALE (C) (J Marley) M Lambert 7 11 13	P A Charlton
4	41400F	WATCHKNOWE LAD (CD) (W Young) W Young 6 11 13	Mr R Robertson 7
6	00	ANOTHER CANTAB (D Little) G Richards 5 11 6	D Coakley 7
8	43	ARPAL DAMBUSTER (BF) (P Adam Ltd.) G Richards 6 11 6	N Doughty
9		BUCKO (Mrs P MacCann) J FitzGerald 7 11 6	M Dwyer
11	F4	GOOSEY GANDER (BF) (R Graham) G Lockerbie 5 11 6	C Hawkins
12	0	JOCKAMBEL (D Thomson) D Thomson 8 11 6	
13	00	PITCRUIVIE (Mrs V Gilmour) G Richards 5 11 6	J Craine
16	00/0-0	TAMSON'S TIPPLE (D Robertson) D Robertson 8 11 6	Mr D Robertson
17	0032	TRICKSHOT (D Hunt) K Stone 5 11 6	A Brown

10-11 Brother Geoffrey, 5 Goosey Gander, 8 Jondale, Arpal Dambuster, 12 Watchknowe Lad, 1 Trickshot, 16 others.

Ayr selections

By Michael Seely

12.45 Chef Marcel. 1.15 Bright Sherriff. 1.45 Mr Sunbird. 2.15 Mullacurry. 2.45 King's Brig. 3.15 Brother Geoffrey.

Results from yesterday's [illegible]s

Cheltenham

Going: good to soft

12.45 WALLACE CHASE (novices: £4,559: 2m 4f)

VOICE OF PROGRESS [illegible]

[illegible]

1.20 STEEL PLATE TRIAL HURDLE [illegible] £4,493: [illegible]

SANTELLA KING [illegible]

[illegible]

1.55 COURAGE CHASE (handicap: £4,109: 3m 1f)

SILVER BUCK [illegible]

[illegible]

2.30 INNOVATIVE CHASE (handicap: £4,542: 2m 4f)

TOM'S LITTLE AL [illegible]

[illegible]

3.5 MALVERN HURDLE (Div I: novices: £1,591: 2m)

CLYDE COURT [illegible]

[illegible]

3.40 MALVERN HURDLE (Div II: novices: £1,550: 2m)

[illegible]

Windsor

Going: good to firm

1.0 BRAY HURDLE [illegible]

[illegible]

1.30 ECCLESWELL CHASE (handicap: £1,398: 2m 4f)

[illegible]

2.0 NEW YEAR'S DAY HURDLE (£9,212: 2m)

SECRET BALLOT [illegible]

[illegible]

2.30 WOODPERRY CHASE (handicap: £1,805: 3m)

STRAIGHT ACCORD [illegible]

[illegible]

£6.30. CSF: £42.17. F Walwyn at Lambourn. 1l, 5l. Fredo 6-2 fav. Below the Salt (100-30) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Felia.

3.0 LANGLEY CHASE (Novices: £1,330: 2m 40yd)

JUST MARTIN, b g. by Martinmas – Just Alice, 6-11-3 ... S Morshead (6-1) 1
Ferrette ... M Bastard (12-1) 2
Remainder ... E Waite (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £6.30. Places: £1.80, £2.60, £3.70. DF: £52.50. CSF: £71.88. R. Champion at Swindon. 25l, 12l. Kyoto, Upper Note 100-30 jt favs. Friday Street (16-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Gn Game, Coma Ross, Hydrogen, Initiator.

3.30 TOUCHEN END HURDLE (Handicap: £1,371: 2m 6f)

[illegible]

Leicester

Going: good

12.45 BRIAN INGLESFIELD SNOOKER CLUB HURDLE [illegible]

[illegible]

1.15 WIGSTON HURDLE [illegible]

PACIFIST [illegible]

[illegible]

1.45 FORD CHASE [illegible]

ROYAL NORMA[illegible] Ensigns Kit 8-1[illegible]
Northern Bay [illegible]
Easter Tide [illegible]

TOTE: Win: [illegible] £9.60. DF: £3.40. [illegible] Shrewsbury. 1½ [illegible] ran. NR: Easter V[illegible]

2.15 NEW YEA[illegible] £916: 2m)

STOWELL GROV[illegible] – Gilead 7 11 6 [illegible]
Crowning Momen[illegible]
Midsummer Boy [illegible]

[illegible]

2.45 GLEBE HURDLE [illegible]

[illegible]

3.15 HUBBERS[illegible]

[illegible]

● Len Lightb[illegible] winner ov[illegible] Man, a 16-1 ch[illegible] neck in the Bri[illegible] Club Hurdle at [illegible]

Catterick

Going: good

12.45 RICHMOND CHASE (handicap: £1,148: 2m)

SEA MERCHANT b g by Idiots Delight – Sarasail (T McDonagh) 7-11-0 ... R Lamb (5-4) 1
Beamwam ... P Tuck (8-11 fav) 2
Gun Point ... J Murphy (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.20. DF: £1.10. CSF: £2.37. W Stephenson at Bishop Auckland. 3 ran. NR: Wood Aven.

1.15 RINGALL HURDLE (selling: £588: 2m)

[illegible]

1.45 ZETLAND CHASE (handicap: £2,019: 3m 300yds)

IMPERIAL BLACK [illegible]

[illegible]

2.15 BARTON HURDLE (handicap: £1,038: 3m 300yds)

[illegible]

2.45 CAMP CHASE (Novices: £1,084: 3m 300yds)

[illegible]

3 15 STAND HURDLE (Novices: £747: 2m).

BROWNE'S GAZETTE b g Gazette– Amsterdam Girl (D Browne) 6-11-12 ... Mr D Browne (1-7 fav) 1
Proud and Poor ... P Tuck (20-1) 2
Golden Ty ... K Milner (50-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.10. Places: £1.00, £1.60, £5.30. DF: £2.20. CSF: £5.07. M Dickinson at Harwood. 20l, 5l. Little Mittens (40-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Always Hopeful, Mansforth Queen, Run In Tune. PLACEPOT: £7.05.

Carlisle

[illegible]

Devon and Exeter

[illegible]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

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2 Corinthians 4: 16

BIRTHS

BLAND – on 23rd December to Julie (nee Beck) and Charles a daughter, Jemima Katherine Agnes.

MARTIN – On 25th December 1983 at Harrogate General Hospital to Elizabeth (nee Granville-Edge) and Brian Martin, of Thorpe Underwood Hall, Ouseburn, York, a girl (Amy Katherine) a sister for Frank, Ann-Marie and Emma.

MELVILLE – On December 20th, at Perth, to Susie and Mike, a daughter, Julia a sister for Sarah and Neil

DEATHS

ANSTEY – on December 28th, suddenly at home, John, dear husband of …

FUNERALS

IN MEMORIAM

WANTED

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CONCERTS

صحف من الاهل

Today's television and radi[redacted]mes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sports news at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television previewed at 6.55; a review of the day's papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; and Star Tips, cookery hints and Alison Mitchell's money matters all between 8.30 and 9.00.

_.0 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon. 9.25 Why Don't You . . .? Ideas for bored youngsters from children in Scotland. 9.50 Wacky Races (r). 10.00 Play Chess! Bill Hartston with advice for beginners. 10.10 Jackanory. Bernard Cribbins with part two of The Mystery of Mr Jones's Disappearing Taxi (r). 10.25 Paddington at the Tower (r).

10.30 Play School, presented by Carol Leader (r). 10.55 Chock-a-Block. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r). 11.10 More About Silly Symphonies. Clips from animated films introduced by Walt Disney. 11.55 Cartoon. 12.00 Look Back With Noakes at the Lakeland Game.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. 12.47 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 12.50 Racing from Cheltenham. Richard Pitman introduces live coverage of four races, the 1.05, 1.40, 2.15 and the 2.50.

3.05 Coming of Age. Personal portraits of five 18-year-olds. 3.53 Regional news (not London. 3.55 Play School presented by Stuart McGugan. 4.20 Heathcliff. A new series featuring a scruffy ginger cat. 4.25 Jackanory. Joanna David reads part one of M. M. Kaye's The Ordinary Princess (r). 4.40 Playhouse: Rolf the Stonemason, by Christopher Russell. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Grange Hill. Part one of a new series.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes national news from Moira Stuart at 5.40; regional news magazines at 5.53; weather at 6.15 and the closing headlines at 6.18.

.40 Cartoon: Micky and Donald.

.05 Skating for Gold: Torvill and Dean. Alan Weeks talks to the couple who have displaced Robin Hood as Nottingham's best known residents as they train for the gruelling three month quest for the European, Olympic and World Championships. The conversation is punctuated with highlights from their past triumphs.

No Place Like Home. Comedy series about a couple trying to escape from their grown-up offspring.

Dallas. J.R. lays a trap to find out how Cliff Barnes is learning so much about Ewing Oil, while plans are made by Sue Ellen for the annual Ewing barbecue.

News with Sue Lawley.

Film: Midnight Cowboy (1969) starring John Voight and Dustin Hoffman. The sad and comic story of a country boy living off his looks in New York who is befriended by a seedy street-wise hustler. Brilliantly directed by John Schlesinger.

.13 News headlines.

.15 Men v Women. The final golf match of the series between JoAnne Carner and Sandra Haynie of the United States and Bernhard Langer of Germany and Australia's Greg Norman.

.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines at 8.58; sport at 8.35; Alarm Call at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 8.55; John Stapleton with a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day at 7.40; holiday advice at 8.20; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35.

9.00 Roland's Winter Wonderland

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street in which learning is made fun by the Muppets 10.25 The Poseidon Files A group of explorers, searching for the lost city of Atlantis, encounter natives who worship the moray eel 11.20 A Piece of Cake. A film about loneliness in old age. 11.40 The Little Rascals* stage the Follies in 1936. With Jackie Cooper.

12.00 Portland Bill. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 Rainbow, Learning with puppets (r) 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus follows the fun as the St Hilda's Entertainers of Ashford, Middlesex, prepare for their 21st anniversary production of Sleeping Beauty.

2.00 Crown Court: Gingerbread Girl. A foster mother is accused of causing the death of her child. Was it murder or manslaughter? The first of a new series. 2.30 Film: Abbot and Costello Meet Frankenstein* (1948) Spoof horror as Dracula arrives in the United States to transplant a new brain into his monster's head. And whose brain do you think the Count is after? Directed by Charles Barton.

4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Batfink. Animated adventures of a flying mouse. 4.20 On Safari with Christopher Biggins, Don Estell and Windsor Davies.

4.45 CBTV. News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. American comedy series about a millionaire and his adopted family.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Crossroads. Kath Brownlow discovers that Kevin Banks can be an over-protective parent.

6.45 Film: Bronco Billy (1980) starring Clint Eastwood and Sondra Lock. Eastwood plays the title role, a man who runs a Wild West Show. His rapid turn-over of knife throwing assistants comes to a halt when he engages an apparently abandoned young lady. Directed by Clint Eastwood.

8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. His guests are American comedian, Jay Leno, singer Iris Williams and Michael Parkinson, Mary's husband.

10.00 News.

10.30 First Tuesday introduced by Jonathan Dimbleby and Jane Walmsley. Two films – the first about a holiday for the mentallyhandicapped in Teignmouth, a town that has tried to dissuade them from using the resort; the second a gruesome Australian-made offering about the slaughter of kangaroos (see Choice).

11.30 The Devlin Connexion. The father/son detective team become involved in a case of industrial espionage.

12.25 Night Thoughts from the Rev Peter Lewis.

Ben Cross and Amy Irving in The Far Pavilions (Channel 4 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● Last week this newspaper carried a report about a group of Teignmouth councillors complaining about the decision to show A SUMMER HOLIDAY (ITV 10.30pm), one of the two documentaries in tonight's edition of First Tuesday. 'It will deter holidaymakers from booking hotels in the town' was their bleat. And so it should. This small group of self-righteous, small minded, individuals made it known in 1982 that they would prefer it if mentally handicapped people would not take their holidays in the south Devon resort as it might discourage the average holidaymaker. Undeterred by this outrageous hypothesis a group of a dozen young mentally-handicapped men aged between 18 and 32, under the care of four trained supervisors, made the coach journey from Leybo[redacted] Hospital in Kent to Teignm[redacted] a week's holiday, accomp[redacted] the cameras. The result is [redacted] touching and shocking documentary. Touching to [redacted] delight on the young men's [redacted] as they paddle and play the [redacted] amusements on the pier, sh[redacted] to see and hear the namele[redacted] councillors trotting out their [redacted] prejudices and trying to just[redacted] them.

● The squeamish should b[redacted] warned about the second fil[redacted] First Tuesday, GOODBYE J[redacted] Australian-made, it has yet t[redacted] seen on Australian television [redacted] because of its controversial [redacted] content. Disgusting film of kangaroo killing, with the hu[redacted]

BBC 2

2.25 Film: Far From the Madding Crowd (1967) starring Julie Christie, Terence Stamp, Peter Finch and Alan Bates. Frederic Raphael's adaptation of Thomas Hardy's masterpiece set among the rolling hills of Dorset (superbly filmed by Nicolas Roeg). Bathsheba rejects a proposal of marriage from neighbouring farmer, Gabriel Oak, but when she inherits her uncle's farm she decides to marry Sergeant Troy – a decision that leads to unhappiness. Directed by John Schlesinger.

5.35 News with subtitles.

5.40 George Orwell. Part four: The Lion and the Unicorn. It is now 1940 and Orwell's earlier hatred of waging war with Germany gives way to fervent patriotism. It is also the time he began his less than successful career as a BBC producer and later a journalist on Tribune. This penultimate episode ends with the publication of his Animal Farm. Among the contributors to this episode are Malcolm Muggeridge, Lettice Cooper and Anthony Powell.

6.40 Film: Destry Rides Again* (1939) starring Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart. A classic comedy western with Stewart playing Sheriff Destry, a shy man, elected to tame the wild west town of Bottle Neck, only to find that he has most trouble from Frenchy, the singer at the local saloon. Directed by George Marshall.

8.10 Timewatch presented by John Tusa. Two stories in this month's edition. The first, The Klagenfurt Affair, investigates the story behind the 1945 decision to hand over 26,000 anti-communist Yugoslavs to the pro-communist Tito who promptly had them killed. Part two examines the theory put forward by a zoologist that the Black Death was not caused by bubonic plague but by something far worse.

9.00 A Kick Up the Eighties. The first of a new series of anarchic comic sketches. (see Choice).

9.25 Eric Liddell – Flying Scotsman. Sally Magnusson presents a sympathetic portrait of the Scots athlete who won a medal in the 1924 Olympics – immortalised in the film Chariots of Fire – only to give up athletics to serve God as a missionary in China. With contributions from his widow and his sister, fellow missionaries and athletes.

10.10 World Darts. Tony Gubba introduces highlights of the second round matches in the Embassy World Professional Championship. The commentators at Jollees Showclub, Stoke-on-Trent are Sid Waddell and Tony Green.

10.55 Newsnight.

11.40 World Darts. More highlights of the day's play introduced by Tony Gubba. Ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

3.20 Film: Battling Butler* (1926) starring Buster Keaton and Sally O'Neill. Keaton plays Alfred Butler, a shy millionaire, who poses as a prize fighter in order to win the hand of the fair Sally. Directed by Buster Keaton.

4.45 Madam: Checkmate. The second of five programmes following the build-up and rehearsals for the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet production of Checkmate.

5.15 Years Ahead. A magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall.

6.00 Bewitched. American comedy series about a husband, his witch wife and sorceress mother-in-law.

6.30 Country Crisis? The first of a new eight-part series that looks at some of the problems faced by those living in the countryside today – housing, employment, private and public services, community and welfare services and the local power structure. This programme, Images of Rural Britain, looks at the nightmare of change faced by those who are sometimes portrayed as living in a rural paradise. Why does television and advertising portray the countryside as thatched cottages, hedgerows and no sense of urgency?

7.00 Channel Four News includes a report from Andrew Mandestan on the reasons for the break-up of the United States telephone company, AT and T.

7.50 Comment. With a personal view of a topical subject is Luke Rittner, secretary-general of the Arts Council.

8.00 Brookside. Karen and Mike's relationship takes a turn for the worse while a visit from the doctor leaves Annabelle feeling angry and upset.

8.30 Take Six Cooks. The first of a new series in which six experts prepare a course of a meal. Beginning with the hors d'oeuvres is Prue Leith.

9.00 The Far Pavilions. Part one of the three-episode adaptation of M. M. Kaye's novel to be shown on consecutive nights. Set in the north-west frontier of India a century ago it is a story of the British Raj, fiercely independent Indian princes, love and treachery. Starring Ben Cross as Ashton Pelham-Martyn, an Anglo-Indian officer in the crack Corps of Guides who finds himself torn between the two cultures of his English schooling and his native India. Amy Irving plays his childhood sweetheart; Princess Anjuli, forced to marry the evil Rana of Bhithor (Rossano Brazzi) in order to protect her sister. Directed by Peter Duffell.

11.00 Reggae Sunsplash. Recorded highlights of a concert held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, in 1982.

11.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.

6.10 Farming Today: 6.25 Shipp[redacted]

6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30[redacted] News Summary. 6.45 Pray[redacted] the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weathe[redacted] 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7[redacted] Your Letters. 7.45 Thought [redacted] the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in [redacted] Parliament.

8.43 1066 And All That by W. C. S[redacted] and R. J. Yeatman (2). Read[redacted] Arthur Marshall and Barry Justice. 8.57 Weather; Trav[redacted]

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. [redacted] Music-Hall. Listeners can pu[redacted] questions to Roy Hudd and [redacted] Jacqueline Bratton.

10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.

10.30 Morning Story: The Gost Cupboard by Ronals Frame. Read by Ian Stewart.

10.45 Daily Service.

11.00 News; Travel: Thirty-Minute Theatre: The Winter Plan by Barbara Champion. Lydia Sherwood plays the lively old lady who always plans winter trips that never happen (r).

11.33 Wildlife.

12.00 News; You and Yours.

12.27 My Word! † 12.55 Weather: Programme News.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Temptin[redacted] and nutritious meals are discussed by Caroline Walker, who is a nutritionist; the cooker[redacted] writer Gail Duff, and Woman's Hour listener Pat Bradshaw.

3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The View from the Hill, by Margaret Steward. John Phillips plays the poet who cannot join in the general rejoicing on his 70th birthday because he feels that the muse has abandoned him. His wife is played by veteran actress Marjorie Westbury.

4.00 News; Just After Four. Claire Frankel on how Jewish immigrants affected cooking in the United States.

4.10 The Exmouth Term. 70 years on, a group of men recall their time as cadets at Osborne Naval College in 1913.

[redacted]

XVI 26) played by John McCabe, and the Salve Regina in G minor with Arleen Auger, Alfreda Hodgson, Anthony Rolfe-Johnson and Gwynne Howell.†

10.00 Strauss: Peter Rösel and the Dresden State Orch play the Parergon to the Sinfonia Domestica for piano (left hand) and orch; plus the Symphonic Poem Macbeth.†

10.45 Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer Psalm Settings: the BBC Singers in performances of Mendelssohn's Three Psalms, Op 78, and Meyerbeer's Psalm 91.

11.20 Clarinet and Piano: recital by Janet Hilton and Peter Frankl.

12.10 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: concert. Part one. With Jane Manning (soprano). Bax's symphonic poem Tintagel, Warlock's Serenade for String Roch; and Delius's Seven Songs from the Danish.†

1.00 News.

1.05 BBC Welsh SO: concert. Part two. Prokofiev's Symphony No 5.

1.50 Guitar Encores: Jorge Morel plays some of his own works, as well as works by Hector Ayala, Bustamente (Misionera) and Pablo Excobar.

2.00 North of the Border: Mendelssohn's overture Fingal's Cave; Bruch's Scottish Fantasy, Op 46 (with Kyung-Wha Chung, soloist), Brahm's Four Songs, Op 17; and Mendelssohn's Symphony No 3 (Scottish). Interval reading at 3.10.

3.55 Dubussy and Chopin: Malcolm Binns (piano) plays Debussy's Six Studies, Book 2; two Chopin nocturnes, and his Barcarolle in F sharp.

4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Brian Kay's Selections.†

6.30 Music of Alfonso the Wise (1221-84). A performance by the New London Consort, with solo singers and instrumentalists, of the Porque Trobar: Pois que dos Reys and Peticon. The narration is by Edward de Souza.†

7.00 Dohnanyi: A performance of the Sonata in B flat major, by Maria Kijegel (piano) and Ludgar Maxsein (piano).†

7.30 Three Choirs Festival, 1983: Part one. Howard Ferguson's Amore Langueo. With Alfreda Hodgson (contralto), Kenneth Bowen (tenor), Three Choirs Festival Chorus, and the Cy of Birmingham SO.†

8.00 Too Clever by Half: Eric Griffiths, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, gives a talk on England's long tradition of distrusting intelligence.

8.20 Three Choirs Festival 1983: part two. Elgar's The Music Makers.†

9.05 Martin Luther: Last Catholic, First Comrade: Robert Kernohan, editor of Life and Work, evaluates Luther's significance for students of the man and his writings, for the worldwide Lutheran Church, and for Luther's homeland – a divided Germany.

9.50 Schubert: Homero Francesch plays the Sonata in A major, D 959.†

10.35 Nativity: Jean Trend reads john Rizkalla's short story.

11.00 The Complete Webern: the Two Songs, Op 19 for chorus and small ensemble; the Scherzo and Trio for string quartet; and the Four Songs, Op 13, for soprano and orchestra.†

11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

5.00am Colin Berryt. 7.30 Ray Mooret. 12.00pm Music While You Work: Mick Urry Showband.† 12.30 Gloria Hunnifordtincl 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewarttincl 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamiltontincl 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunntincl. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 The Golden Age of Hollywoodt.A history of the American movie from 1927 to the early 60s (9) 1942 – Columbia and Rita Hayworth. 8.30 Folk on 2 with Jim Lloydt. 9.30 Where were you in 62?t. The memory game about the 50s and 60s 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Can I Take that Again? Johnathan Hewat with some radio moments that went wrong. 10.15 A Dignance Indulgence. A solo show of songs, stories and humour with Richard Dignance. 10.30 Brian Matthew. 1.00am Big Band Specialt. 1.30 String Sound with Jean Challist. 2.00-5.00 Charles Nova.†

Radio 1

6.30am until 9.30pm and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, inc 12.30 Newsbeat. 1.05 The Radio 1 Day-to-Day Challenge. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Peter Powell Down Under with Duran Duran. Peter travels to Australia to talk to Simon, Nick, John, Andy and Roger about their album. 7.00 David Jensen.† 10.00-12.00am John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1.12.00-5.00am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Pied Piper. 8.30 Motive for Murder. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 The Tone Poets. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Time Remembered. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Sherlock Holmes. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Talking About Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.09 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Letter from London. 8.25 Paperback Choice. 8.30 London Concert Tradition. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Pied Piper. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Two Cheers for 1983. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Bach Family. 2.30 Sherlock Holmes. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 12.47-12.50 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.53 Wales today. 12.05 am News and Weather. Scotland: 10.55 am-12.00 The Untied Shoelaces Show. 12.45-12.50 The Scottish News. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 9.25-9.50 Holiday Sportscene: Football: Highlights of a Premier League game played this afternoon. 9.50-11.45 Film: "Midnight Cowboy" (as BBC 1 9.25 pm). 11.45-12.35 am Men v Women. An International Golf Challenge (as BBC 1 11.15 pm). 12.35 News and Weather. Northern Ireland: 12.47-12.50 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and Weather. England: 5.53 pm Regional News Magazines. 12.10 am Close.

S4C Starts 2.20am Flalabalam 2.35 Interval 3.20 Citizen 2000 4.15 Madam: Checkmate 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach 5.05 Bildowcar 5.30 Buck Rogers 6.30 Sports Quiz 7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Reslo 8.00 Dawn 8.30 Dringo Yn Y Môr 9.25 Prisoner 10.25 Evening with Max Wall 11.20 Eleventh Hour 12.30am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 10.25am Smurfs. 10.45 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 11.40-12.00 Film Fun. 12.30pm-1.00 Sean Connery talks to Gloria Hunniford. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Film: Brigand of Kandahar (Ronald Lewis). 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00-6.20 News. 11.30 Recital Harry Belafonte. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.20 Wales at Six.

[redacted]EVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER As London except: 10.45am Natural Environment 10.35 Stan and Ollie* 11.35-12.00 Wild Wild World of Animals 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30 We'll Meet Again 3.30-4.00 Entertainers 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi 6.00-6.20 Lookaround 11.30 Brass in Concert 12.15am News, Closedown

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing 11.20 Cartoon 11.40-12.00 On Safari 12.30pm-1.00 Sean Connery 1.20-1.30 Cartoon 2.30 Portland Bill 2.45 Batfink 2.50-5.45 Film: South Pacific 6.00-6.20 Flintstones Frolics 11.30 Genesis in America 12.35 Closedown

TSW As London except: 10.25am One Antarctic Summer. 11.15 Laurel and Hardy*. 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy. 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 2.30 Agatha Christie Hour. 3.30-4.00 Waiters (Benny Hill). 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.35-6.45 Televiews. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.25am Postscript. Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.45am European Folk Tales 10.40 Cambridge Folk Festival 11.05 History Makers 11.30 Spread Your Wings 11.55-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens For All 1.20-1.30 News 2.30 Glory of the Garden 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy* 5.15-5.45 Bygones Special 6.00-6.20 About Anglia 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Walace 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Village of the Rain Forest 10.50 Laurel and Hardy* 11.55-12.00 Cartoon 12.30pm-1.00 One of The Boys 1.20 News 1.30-2.00 Calendar 2.30 Mills Brothers 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00-6.20 Calendar 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am Closedown

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am-12.00 Smurfs and the Magic Flute. 12.30pm-1.00 Benji at Marineland. 2.50 Tom Weir's Scotland. 3.50-4.00 Legend of the Snow Baby. 5.15-5.45 Tales at Teatime. 6.00 Hear Here. 6.15-6.45 Take the High Road. 9.00-10.00 Now You See It. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Des O'Connor Tonight. 12.35am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day ahead. 10.25 Professor Kitzel. 10.30 Crazy World of Sport. 10.55 Friends of my Friends. 11.20 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 3-2-1 Contact. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint along with Nancy. 3.00-4.00 Nature of Things. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-6.20 Good Evening Ulster. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.25am News. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts: 12.00-12.10pm Portland Bill. 12.30-1.00 It's a Vet's life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Agatha Christie Hour. 3.30-4.00 Waiters. 5.15-5.45 Champion Children of the Year. 6.00-6.30 Channel Report. 6.45 Cartoon. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.25am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

Macmillan and Alexander 'link in Tito's killings'

By a Staff Reporter

Documents shedding new light on the role of Mr Harold Macmillan, the former Prime Minister, and the late Field Marshal Lord Alexander in the forcible repatriation of 26,000 Yugoslavs in May, 1945, many of whom were tortured and killed by Tito's partisans, will be shown on BBC television tonight.

In its documentary *The Klagenfurt Affair*, BBC 2's *Timewatch* programme claims that Lord Alexander, then Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, with the concurrence of Mr Macmillan, at that time British Prime Minister Resident at Caserta, near Naples, overrode instructions from Whitehall and Washington that the Yugoslavs should be screened and only genuine Nazi collaborators handed over to Tito. *Timewatch* says its reasearches show:

- That the massacre of the Yugoslavs did take place, including those of the wives and children of Chetniks, the non-communist Yugoslav resistance army.
- That their repatriation in defiance of Cabinet instructions was ordered by Lord Alexander and his poitical adviser, Mr Macmillan.
- That British officers loading them on to trains in southern Austria lied to the Yugoslavs about their destinations; that some officers requested to be relieved of the duty after a handful of Yugoslavs escaped back into Austria and reported the shootings.

The programme quotes Foreign Office documents from September, 1945, which describe the repatriation as "a ghastly mistake". In November, 1945, Major Guy Lloyd, MP, asked the Foreign Office for an explanation. A reply was drafted (though it was not sent) by Mr (now Sir) John Colville.

"We can do no more," it read, "than admit that a serious blunder did take place and that the story does not reflect well on the officers immediately concerned."

Timewatch makes it clear that the repatriation took place in the weeks after the German surrender with southern Austria in chaos as Tito's partisans (who claimed the province of Carinthia, where the refugees were encamped, as Yugoslav territory) jostled with the British 8th Army forsupremacy.

"The position," as Mr Macmillan noted in his diary after a fact-finding visit to Klagenfurt in Carinthia on May 13, "seemed to be drifting dangerously towards something like war."

The programme suggests, after interviewing British officers concerned (though the records are imprecise), that a deal may have been struck with Tito, that the partisans would withdraw from Carinthia if the refugees were handed over.

What is clear, the programme states, is that on May 14, within hours of Mr Macmillan's return to Caserta from Klagenfurt, the order for the repatriation was issued.

On April 29, however, Mr Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, had written that "There is no doubt they [the Yugoslavs] should be disarmed and placed in refugee camps. This is the only possible *solution*".

On May 3, the British 8th Army had received the instruction: "Chetniks, troops of Mihailovic [a Yugoslav royalist leader later executed by Tito] and other dissident Yugoslavs, will be regarded as surrendered personnel and will be treated accordingly. The ultimate disposal of these personnel will be decided on government levels".

Timewatch, in its attempt to explain the repatriation in defiance of orders from Whitehall, has discovered a document in the *Foreign Relations of the United States* series which shows that Mr Macmillan's American opposite number at Caserta, Mr Alexander Kirk, refused to support the May 14 order.

Lord Aldington, who as Brigadier Toby Low, was chief-of-staff of the 8th Army 5 Corps, which carried out the repatriation, is interviewed in the programme. He is asked to explain why the order of May 14 (instructing that all Yugoslav nationals who had served in the German Army were to be sent back) was widened on May 17 to: "All Yugoslav nationals at present in the corps area will be handed over to Tito forces as soon as possible . . ."

Lord Aldington replies: "I do not think there was any widening, just, as you say, a hurried and loose use of language. It was not meant to go further than all Yugoslav nationals in uniform who had been fighting with the Germans".



Boy troops of Burma's forgotten revolution

For more than 30 years the world's least-known guerrilla war has been raging on the frontier between Burma and Thailand. There the Karen Christian minority group of 1,500,000 have been struggling for independence since Buddhist Burma won its freedom from British colonial rule.

The Karen prowess as warriors has enabled them to withstand continuing pressure from the vastly superior Burmese forces, maintaining their rule over a 600-mile slice of Burmese border territory and financing their revolution by levying duties at the lucrative border checkpoints.

The long war of attrition has taken its toll, however, and the Karen leader, General Bo Mya, has been forced to call up boys as young as 12, like Pussycat (left) and the youngsters on parade below, to arm and train them for guard duty and even to fight real battles.

In November, the war took a new turn when the Karen kidnapped M Jacques Bossu, a French technician and his wife and are holding them hostage to try to force the French Government to recognize Bo Mya's *Karen National Union* as the legitimate government of an independent nation. They are still being held.



Letter from Calcutta

Hazards of building a tube Indian style

Chowringhee Road – no one except American tourists calls it Jawaharlal Nehru Road, the name on the map – used to be one of the grander thoroughfares of the Empire. The pillars and pilasters of the Grand Hotel and the domes of the life assurance offices looked out over the pleasant green of the Calcutta *maidan*.

Trees and sports grounds abounded there and in the distance the pleasant cupolas and kiosks of the Victorian memorial floated like the sails of a galleon.

The memorial floats there still, looming occasionally through the smog and much of the *maidan* is still there, but from Chowringhee Road you would not know it: the street is separated from the greensward by acres of excavations, the carriageway is narrowed to half its former width by piles of mud solidified into mountainous shapes and Himalayas of stone chippings spill into the paths of oncoming – slowly oncoming – traffic.

Iron girders rust in heaps with piles of concrete reinforcing bars, a trap for the unwary pedestrian, an ugly cicatrix across what should be the nearest the city has to a beauty spot.

Calcutta is constructing an underground railway. The city decided in 1973 to build it, hoping it would be opened in 1980.

But work did not start until 1978 and the completion target now is officially 1987. Even that may be optimistic and in the meantime the citizens are having to put up with the dust, the traffic jams and the unsightliness of the workings as the contractors proceed with their usual total disregard of the public.

In one particularly busy part of Calcutta, building was plainly going to cause severe congestion, so arrangements were made to speed the work. Instead of being built by Indian engineers, an exception was made, to allow worldwide tenders.

The roads were closed and the preliminary digging done, but since early last year, when tenders were received, the authorities have been unable to decide whom to give the work to. There have, accordingly, been intensely aggravating traffic jams in the area.

In the early stages of the project, some contractors were dismissed because of another typically Indian hazard in large-scale expenditure – corruption. Even now there is a dispute between the communist-led Government of West Bengal and the central Government's Railway Minister over who should be blamed for the delays.

Mr A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, the Railway Minister, himself a Bengali, last week was trying to gain as much favourable publicity as he could out of the project by inviting Mr Rajiv Gandhi, son of the Prime Minister, to go in a tube train over a completed section of the track.

The short stretch of line had been cleaned up for the occasion, much to the anger of Calcuttans, who want the whole thing cleaned up.

Last month, though, a pressure group, the Consumer Protection Centre, won a big battle in this respect. They took the tube builders to court to get a ban on the dumping of construction material on the highway. The judge called for a special report, by court officers, on the building of the underground, which turned out to be an indictment of the contractors' inefficiency and lack of consideration.

The officers found the consumer centre's allegations to be correct and made suggestions which in themselves are condemnation of the underground authority.

The judge has ordered that the clean-up be done. What people are now anxiously waiting to see is how the order will be enforced.

There are also reservations about how the underground will operate when it is finally completed. The line, a single tunnel 10 miles long, from Dum-Dum, close to the airport, to Tollygunge in the south, will have 17 stations and is being built by the cut-and-cover system. Some people fear it will fill with water in the monsoon.

The authorities insist that it will not.

Even so, say the cynics, how will you stop the impoverished citizens of Calcutta, whose normal abode is the pavements, from taking advantage of the nice, dry tunnels to build their homes in? And will it not involve a massacre of squatters each time the electricity is switched on in the morning and the trains begin to run?

Michael Hamlyn

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions in progress

David Donaldson retrospective: City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, **Edinburgh**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (until Jan 28).

Portal Painters: "Scottish Connexions"; Gallery 9, Aberdeen Art Galleries, School Hill, **Aberdeen**: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 7).

Three photographers: Stephen Farthing, Douglas Malpas and Jan Stott: Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, **Bolton**; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Weds and Sun (until Jan 28).

Paintings by Peter Sutton: City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, **Peterborough**; Tues to Sat 12 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (until Jan 7).

Flowers of Britain and Europe: colour prints and slides by Desmond and Marjorie Parish; also Modern Artist Craftsmen; an exhibition by four craftsmen; both at the National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, **Cardiff**; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Jan 31).

Last chance to see

Victorian Paintings Workshop: Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, 96 New Walk, **Leicester**; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Closing in London

The New Incas, and recent work: screen printed photographs by Paul Yule: Royal Geographic Society, 1 Kensington Gore, SW7; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Work by members of the London Group: Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1; 10 to 6 (ends today).

Continuing in London

National Exhibition of Children's Art, Exhibition winners of 1975-1983, Guildhall Art Gallery, EC2, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Jan 7).

I, Leonardo, pen and wash drawings by Ralph Steadman on Leonardo da Vinci: Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1 (Upper Foyer), 10.30am to 10.30pm every day except bank holidays (until Jan 8).

Drawing towards sculpture by Edward Allinton, Institute of Contemporary Arts, The Mall, SW1; Tues to Sun 12 to 9, closed Mon (until Jan 15).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,325

ACROSS

1 Bevan called for this vitamin (7).
5 Muscled in, Swede being out of order (7).
9 With State backing, concealed bug in garden (5).
10 Place for which a mere bird of fancy heads (9).
11 Get out and about returning from ball (6).
12 Naturally there's a pub in fenland city (8).
14 This is a bridge to which society attached value (5).
15 Inferior sort of world standard . . . (5-4).
18 . . . means endless politics (9).
20 These days, there's no logic initially in bringing back Dallas (5).
22 Support team at the bottom (8).
24 On balance, board will allow alternative motion (3-3).
26 There's a bird in the hedge (9).
27 River Leo diverted in Dorset (5).
28 Hill recently containing dugout (7).
29 The German left the lake dry (7).

DOWN

1 However fast, regardless! (2,3,4).
2 Urges former partner to give short change (7).
3 Bandaged again by Dr S. said to be a bit of a broken reed (9).
4 Dickensian little shopgirl (4).
5 Year of general dissolution, according to Moses (10).
6 As usual, she hasn't a pound! (5).
7 Primitive Australian missile-launcher still in use (7).
8 This bird is an easy catch (5).
13 Kind of centre where offenders, not yet in their teens, perhaps get caned (10).
16 The key is to tone down the paint (9).
17 In the new order women tend to show a kind of assurance (9).
19 On the first of December the little devil gets drunk (7).
21 The pound is a little flexible (7).
22 Infant left in scene of confusion (5).
23 Tom Jones's girl has another spell in Bulgaria (5).
25 She would shortly part with the outbuilding (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,324

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending December 18:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon), (Granada), 16.05m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), (Granada), 15.95m
3 Cannon And Ball, (LWT), 14.35m
4 Name That Tune, (Thames), 14.00m
5 3-2-1, (Yorkshire), 13.85m
6 – In Loving Memory, (Yorkshire), 13.80m
7 This Is Your Life, (Thames), 13.75m
8 Up The Elephant And Round The Castle, (Thames), 13.65m
9 Give Us A Clue, (Thames), 13.20m
10 Crossroads (Wed), (Central), 12.45m

BBC 1

1 The Two Ronnies, 13.25m
2 Top Of The Pops, 11.35m
3 Only Fools And Horses, 11.15m
4 Bergerac, 11.00m
5 Dallas, 10.95m
6 Wildlife On One, 9.90m
7 Hi-De-Hi, 9.80m
8 Nine O'Clock News (Tues), 9.50m
9 Terry And June, 9.10m
10 Tomorrow's World, 8.95m
10=News And Sport (Sat), 8.95m

BBC 2

1 The Bob Monkhouse Show, 5.95m
2 Grange Hill (Mon), 3.80m
3 The Natural World, 3.70m
4 Entertainment USA, 3.55m
5 Tarzan Finds A Son, 3.45m
6 Grange Hill (Wed), 3.25m
6=The Law And Jake Wade, 3.25m
8 M.A.S.H., 3.10m
9 Heartattack Hotel, 2.80m
9=Pranks, 2.80m

Channel 4

1 Sons And Lovers, 3.15m
2 A Flame To The Phoenix, 3.15m
3 The Paul Hogan Show, 2.70m
4 Brookside (Wed), 2.60m
5 Brookside (Tues), 2.10m
6 Tell The Truth, 1.90m
7 The World At War, 1.70m
8 Nosferatu The Vampire, 1.40m
8=American Football, 1.40m
10 Soap, 1.35m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Dechrau Canu/Canmol (Religion), BBC, 108,000
2 Rhagin Hywl Gwynfryn, (L Ent), BBC, 103,000
3 Hufen A Moch Bach, (Sit Com), IND, 70,000
4 Pobol Y Cwm, (Serial), BBC, 69,000
5 Sion A Sian, (Quiz), HTV, 63,000

In English:
1 The Avengers, 159,000
2 Brookside (Wed), 133,000
3 Buck Rogers, 114,000
4 Sons And Lovers, 112,000
5 The Munsters, 106,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach - the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.5m (5.4m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.2m (4.7); Sat 1.3m, Sun 0.9m (Sat or Sun 3.4).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The papers

The Royal Family never seems to understand the deep offence it gives to millions of people by its passion for killing animals for sport", the Daily Mirror says. "Prince Philip refuses to recognize the contradiction in his being president of the World Wild Life Fund and an enthusiastic executioner of game birds and deer."

The paper adds: "No one doubts the wild life population needs to be controlled. But when Prince Philip and his sons (and his son-in-law) go out shooting they are not acting as conservation officers. They do it because they enjoy the killing.

"Shooting at Sandringham and Balmoral has always been part of the Royal Family's holidays and it is hypocritical of Prince Philip to pretend otherwise."

"This is getting ridiculous", complains the **Daily Express**. "First Mrs Thatchers Government, appearing mean-spirited and petty, excludes Social Democrat leader, Dr David Owen, from last year's annual wreath-laying ceremony at the cenotaph. Now, tohead off a similar controversy this year, it is thinking of barring Liberal leader, Mr David Steel."

The paper concludes: "just one MP should be at the Cenotaph, laying a wreath on behalf of all our parties: the Speaker of the Commons.

"Has Labour leader Neil Kinnock learned nothing form the disaster that befell his predecessor Michal Foot?" asks **The Sun**, in the light of Mr Kinnock's support for party policy that would scrap British nuclear weapons.

The paper says there is "clear evidence that the overwhelming majority of the British people are simply not prepared to surrender our nuclear defences. Unless Kinnock and Co accept this fact of life they might as well prepare for another 10 years in the wilderness."

The **Washington Post** yesterday criticized the Israeli Government's wish "to label all elements and activities of the PLO as 'terrorist' not simply for the necessary purpose of combating terrorism but for the purpose of suppressing Palestinian nationalism."

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.68	1.58
Austria Sch	29.00	27.40
Belgium Fr	84.50	80.50
Canada $	1.86	1.79
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.10
Finland Mkk	8.74	8.34
France Fr	12.40	11.90
Germany DM	4.08	3.89
Greece Dr	169.00	155.00
Hongkong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.318	1.268
Italy Lira	2485.00	2365.00
Japan Yen	351.00	333.00
Netherlands Gl	4.60	4.37
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00
Portugal Esc	199.00	188.00
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.69
Spain Pta	235.00	225.00
Sweden Kr	12.06	11.46
Switzerland Fr	3.28	3.11
USA $	1.49	1.44
Yugoslavia Dnr	222.00	208.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only.
Retail Price Index: 341.9.
London: The *FT* index closed up 3.2 at 775.7 on Friday.

Roads

London and South-east: A40: New layout at Western Avenue between Horsenden Lane and Medway Parade; long delays.

Midlands: A6: Roadworks at Topley Pike, Derbyshire; temporary signals. **A53:** Temporary signals at St John's Road, Buxton, Derbyshire. **A61:** Temporary signals at Whittington Moor, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures for bridge inspection and repairs between junction 21 and junction 22 across the Severn Bridge, both carriageways affected. **A470:** Lane closures at Glyntaff, near Pontypridd, Mid-Glamorgan; temporary traffic signals at Cefn Coed. **A417 (old A40):** Delays and diversions along St Oswald's, Gloucester.

North: A19/A1046: Reconstruction works at Portrack roundabout, north of River Tees. **A575:** Major sewer scheme at Egerton Street, Farnworth, Greater Manchester; diversions. **Liverpool:** Queensway Tunnel closed nightly; all traffic is being diverted via the Liverpool to Wallasey tunnel between 9.15pm and 5.45am.

Scotland: A956: Construction of a roundabout on Wellington Road at South Esplanade West, Aberdeen: care required. **A7:** Reconstruction work south of Selkirk, Selkirkshire; single lane traffic with temporary traffic lights. **A94:** Resurfacing near Glamis; single lane traffic with temporary lights.

Information supplied by the AA

Air

Thick fog has closed Lisbon airport to all incoming flights since the new year and no flights have left since Sunday evening. More than 50 Lisbon-bound international and domestic flights have been cancelled or diverted to Oporto in the north, Faro in the south and Barcelona in Spain.

Road, rail and ferry links with the Portuguese capital have also been hampered by fog.

Travellers to Portugal are advised to consult their travel agents, or airlines before setting off.

Anniversaries

Births: Pietro Metastasio, poet and librettist, Rome, 1698; Clement Attlee, 1st Earl, prime minister 1945-51, London, 1883; James Bridie (Osborne Henry Mayor), playwright, Glasgow, 1888; J. R. R. Tolkien, author of *The Lord of the Rings*, Bloemfontein, South Africa, 1892.

Deaths: Luca Giordano, painter, Naples, 1705; Josiah Wedgwood, Etruria Hall, Staffordshire, 1795; Rachel (Elisa Felix), actress, near Cannes, 1858; Pierre Larousse, lexicographer and encyclopaedist, Paris, 1875; William Harrison Ainsworth, historical novelist, Reigate, 1882; James Elroy Flecker, poet, author of the verse play, *Hassan*, Davos, Switzerland, 1915.

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Weather forecast

A rather cold and showery NW airstream covers Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny or clear periods with scattered showers, some wintry on hills, dying out, icy roads perhaps by evening; winds SW, veering NW, strong, decreasing moderate later; max temp 4C (39F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny or clear intervals, showers, perhaps wintry on hills, becoming isolated later, perhaps icy roads; winds NW, strong, locally gale, decreasing fresh later; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Frequent showers, wintry at times, becoming scattered by evening, sunny or clear intervals, icy roads; winds NW moderate to fresh locally, perhaps strong; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

NE, central N England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Sunny intervals, snow showers, some drifting, becoming isolated this evening, clear periods developing, icy roads; winds NW, fresh to strong, locally strong; max temp 3 to 4C (37 to 39F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Snow showers, merging into longer outbreaks of snow, some heavy drifting on high ground, icy roads; winds NW strong to severe gale in places, moderating slowly; max temp 1 to 2C (34 to 36F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Changeable with further outbreaks of rain or snow; becoming warmer for a time on Thursday.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea; Straits of Dover; English Channel (E): Wind W, severe gale, locally storm; sea very rough. St George's Channel; Irish Sea: Severe gale or storm; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 8.06 am | Sun sets: 4.04 pm
Moon rises: 8.39 am | Moon sets: 4.04 pm
New Moon: 5.16 am.

Lighting-up time

London 4.34 pm to 7.36 am
Bristol 4.44 pm to 7.45 am
Edinburgh 4.21 pm to 8.13 am
Manchester 4.32 pm to 7.55 am
Penzance 5.2 pm to 7.51 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	5	41	Guernsey	dr	10	50
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness	c	4	39
Blackpool	r	6	43	Jersey	c	10	50
Bristol	r	9	48	London	c	8	46
Cardiff	r	8	46	Manchester	cc	6	43
Edinburgh	c	6	43	Newcastle	f	7	45
Glasgow	r	6	43	Ronaldsway	c	7	45

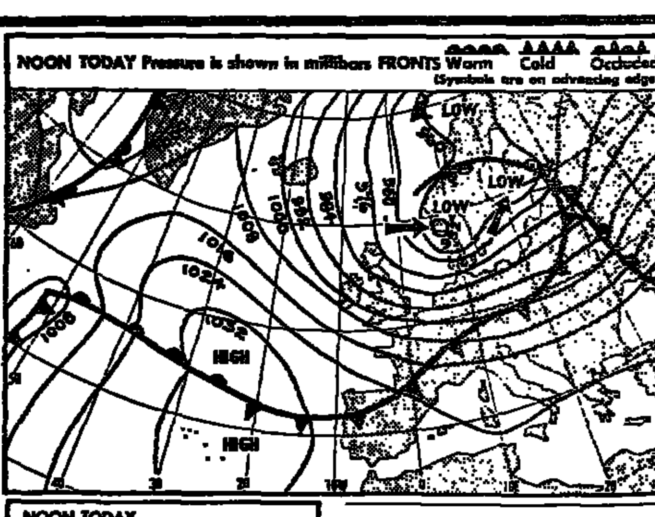
Highest and lowest

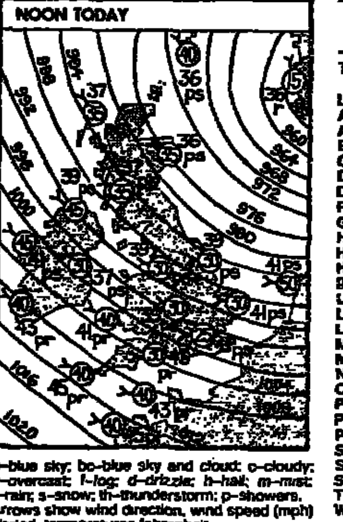
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Ilfracombe, 12C (54F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, 1.21in; highest sunshine: Folkestone, 0.9hr.

London

Yesterday Temp: max 6 am to 6pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 86 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.23 ins Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 998.4 millibars, falling
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

The times given in these tables of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon in London are reproduced from data supplied by the Science Research Council. Tidal predictions for Aberdeen, Avonmouth, Belfast, Cardiff, Dover, Harwich, Holyhead, Hull, Ilfracombe, Leith, Liverpool, London Bridge, Lowestoft, Margate, Milford Haven, Newquay, Penzance, Shoreham, Southampton, Swansea, River Tees Entrance and Walton-on-the-Naze are computed by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, copyright reserved. Tidal predictions for Devonport, Falmouth, Glasgow, Oban, Portland and Portsmouth are Crown Copyright and have been supplied by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office and the Hydrographer of the Navy.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

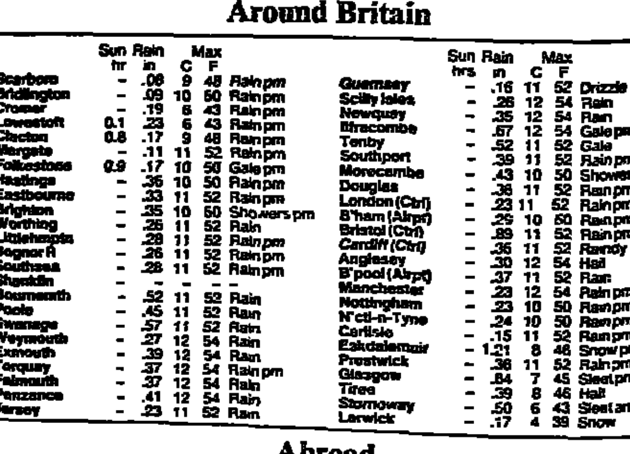
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.44	6.8	2.5	6.8
Aberdeen	1.13	4.0	1.23	4.2
Avonmouth	7.12	12.7	7.33	12.5
Belfast	11.1	3.5	11.18	3.3
Cardiff	6.57	11.8	1.18	11.5
Devonport	5.45	5.3	6.6	5.1
Dover	11.2	6.4	11.27	6.5
Falmouth	5.15	5.1	5.36	4.9
Glasgow	12.34	4.6	1.12	4.3
Harwich	11.56	3.8		
Holyhead	10.19	5.4	10.44	5.2
Hull	6.19	6.8	6.35	7.0
Ilfracombe	5.54	8.7	6.14	8.6
Leith	2.21	5.3	2.48	5.3
Liverpool	11.15	9.0	11.37	8.8
Lowestoft	9.35	2.4	9.42	2.4
Margate			12.8	4.5
Milford Haven	6.17	6.7	6.38	6.5
Newquay	5.7	6.7	5.28	6.6
Oban	5.49	3.8	6.3	3.7
Penzance	4.41	5.4	5.1	5.2
Portland	6.59	2.1	7.20	1.9
Portsmouth	11.21	4.5	11.45	4.4
Shoreham	11.5	6.0	11.35	5.9
Southampton	10.51	4.3	11.24	4.3
Swansea	6.19	9.1	6.41	8.9
Tees	3.38	5.2	3.48	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	11.46	4.0		

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	–	.08	9	48	Rain pm	Guernsey	–	.16	11	52	Drizzle
Bridlington	–	.09	10	50	Rain pm	Scilly Isles	–	.26	12	54	Rain
Cromer	–	.19	6	43	Rain pm	Newquay	–	.35	12	54	Rain
Lowestoft	0.1	.23	6	43	Rain pm	Ilfracombe	–	.67	12	54	Gale pm
Clacton	0.8	.17	9	48	Rain pm	Tenby	–	.52	11	52	Gale
Margate	–	.11	11	52	Rain pm	Southport	–	.39	11	52	Rain pm
Folkestone	0.9	.17	10	50	Gale pm	Morecambe	–	.43	10	50	Showers
Hastings	–	.36	10	50	Rain pm	Douglas	–	.38	11	52	Rain pm
Eastbourne	–	.33	11	52	Rain pm	London (Ctrl)	–	.23	11	52	Rain pm
Brighton	–	.35	10	50	Showers pm	B'ham (Airpt)	–	.29	10	50	Rain pm
Worthing	–	.26	11	52	Rain	Bristol (Ctrl)	–	.89	11	52	Rain pm
Littlehmptn	–	.28	11	52	Rain pm	Cardiff (Ctrl)	–	.36	11	52	Rain dy
Bognor R	–	.26	11	52	Rain pm	Anglesey	–	.30	12	54	Hail
Southsea	–	.28	11	52	Rain pm	B'pool (Airpt)	–	.37	11	52	Rain
Shanklin	–	–	–	–	–	Manchester	–	.23	12	54	Rain pm
Bournemouth	–	.52	11	52	Rain	Nottingham	–	.23	10	50	Rain pm
Poole	–	.45	11	52	Rain	N'ctl-n-Tyne	–	.24	10	50	Rain pm
Swanage	–	.57	11	52	Rain	Carlisle	–	.15	11	52	Rain pm
Weymouth	–	.27	12	54	Rain	Eskdalemuir	–	1.21	8	46	Snow pm
Exmouth	–	.39	12	54	Rain	Prestwick	–	.38	11	52	Rain pm
Torquay	–	.37	12	54	Rain pm	Glasgow	–	.84	7	45	Sleet pm
Falmouth	–	.37	12	54	Rain	Tiree	–	.39	8	46	Hail
Penzance	–	.41	12	54	Rain	Stornoway	–	.50	6	43	Sleet am
Jersey	–	.23	11	52	Rain	Lerwick	–	.17	4	39	Snow

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow. * denotes Sunday's figures

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	14	57	Copenhgn	s	5	41	Majorca	c	14	57	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Corfu	s	16	61	Malaga	s	14	57	Rome	c	10	50
Alexandria	f	21	70	Dallas*	c	5	41	Malta	f	18	64	Salzburg	s	7	45
Algiers	s	18	61	Dublin	r	6	43	Melbourne*	f	25	77	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	f	7	45	Dubrovnik	s	15	59	Mexico C				S Francisco*	c	8	46
Athens	s	15	59	Faro*	s	15	59	Miami*	s	8	46	Santiago*			
Bahrain	s	20	68	Florence	c	9	48	Milan	f	4	39	Seoul	sn	0	32
Barbados				Frankfurt	c	5	41	Montreal*	c	-12	10	Singapore	c	29	84
Barcelona	c	12	54	Funchal	c	17	63	Moscow	c	1	34	Stockholm	f	3	37
Beirut	f	18	64	Geneva	s	5	41	Munich	f	7	45	Strasbourg	c	3	37
Belgrade	s	14	57	Gibraltar	s	15	59	Nairobi	s	25	77	Sydney*	f	20	68
Berlin	f	8	46	Helsinki	s	0	32	Naples	f	13	55	Tangier	s	15	59
Bermuda				Hongkong	f	16	61	New Delhi	s	17	63	Tel Aviv*	r	13	55
Biarritz	c	8	46	Innsbruck	s	4	39	New York*	c	-4	25	Tenerife	c	20	68
Boulogne	c	8	46	Istanbul	s	10	50	Nice	f	12	54	Tokyo	s	9	48
Bordeaux	c	6	43	Jiddah	s	27	81	Oslo	s	2	36	Toronto*	c	-7	19
Brussels	f	9	48	Jo'burg	c	22	72	Ottawa				Tunis	s	26	79
Budapest	s	7	45	Karachi				Paris	dr	8	46	Valencia	c	12	54
Buen Aires*				Las Palmas*	f	20	68	Peking	s	-1	30	Vancouver*	c	4	39
Cairo	f	19	66	Lisbon	fg	7	45	Perth	s	24	75	Venice	c	4	39
Cape To	s	23	73	Locarno	f	4	39	Prague	s	3	37	Vienna	f	10	50
C'blanca	s	15	59	L Angeles*	c	12	54	Reykjavik	s	-7	19	Warsaw	c	7	45
Chicago*	c	-9	16	Luxembg	r	4	39	Rhodes	s	17	63	Washington			
Cologne	s	8	46	Madrid	fg	2	36	Riyadh	s	24	75	Zurich			